The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,891. New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ORPEN—August 31st, at Ghizree, Sanitarium Scinde, the wife of A. H. Orpen, Esq., of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

STRONG—On the 16th August, on board the Steamer *Napier*, on the Indus River, the wife of John G. Strong, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROHAN—MACKEN.—At St. Thomas' Catholic Church, Calcutta, on the 24th August, by the Revd. H. Depelchin, J. Crohan, Esq., Dy. Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Catherine Macken, widow of the late J. E. Macken, M. D.

DEATH.

STEVENS—On the 13th August, at the Kokelah Mookh, on the Berhampootr, Amelia, the beloved wife of B. G. Stevens, of Cinnamara, Assam, aged 39 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

SMYTH—At Palaveram, on the 31st August, the wife of Major W. P. S. Smyth, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

KEOUGH—ALEXANDER—At the Agra Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Conrad on the 23rd August, Hospital Apprentice W. P. D. Keough to Miss F. Alexander, daughter of the late Colonel Alexander, of Jeypore.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BETTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 2 th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on the 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Cochin, calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut, returning by the same route in ten days time.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH COCHIN, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on the 16th instant, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at [illegible], Tuticorin, [illegible] Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers and Cargo from the Malabar Coast Ports will be conveyed by the S. S. PENANG, and transferred at Cochin to the INDIA.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep. Boree Bunder	1 10 20	...	6	Cochin Dep	8 18 28	...	5
Rutnagherry	2 11 21	10	...	Beypore	9 19 29	9	...
Vingorla	2 11 21	...	8	Calicut	9 19 29	...	6
Goa	3 12 22	8	...	Tellicherry	10 20 1	8	...
Carwar	3 12 22	...	4	Cannanore	10 20 1	...	6
Coompta	3 12 22	...	[illegible]	Mangalore	11 21 2	...	4
Mangalore	4 13 23	...	1	Coompta	12 22 3	10	...
Cannanore	5 14 24	11	...	Carwar	12 22 3	...	5
Tellicherry	5 14 24	...	5	Goa	13 23 4	12	...
Calicut	6 15 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vingorla	13 23 4	...	7
Beypore	6 15 25	6	...	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	...
Cochin Arr.	6 15 25	...	8	Boree Bunder Bombay Arr.	14 24 5	...	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Damaun	Saturday.	8	...	Gogo	„	...	5
Gogo	„	...	7	Damaun	Tuesday.	10	...
Bhownuggur Arr.	„	...	10	Bombay Arr.	„	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steamer NADA, on the 14th instant, for Calcutta touching at Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, and Madras, also at Colombo should inducement offer. For freight or passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September 1864. Forbes Street.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's Screws on MONDAY the 12th September next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the past year ending 30th June 1864.

2nd. To appoint two Auditors for the current year.

3rd. To elect two Directors in the place of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE and LUCKMIDASS DHARSEY, Esqs., who retire in pursuance of Clause 64 of the Deed of Settlement, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 30th August 1864.

TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

A GENTEEL AND COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOME, in the pleasantest part of the County of Suffolk; situation particularly healthy, on dry gravel. Terms moderate. For particulars address "A. B. C.," care of the *Mercantile News* Office, Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

HISTORY OF THE MAHRATTAS.—By JAMES GRANT DUFF, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo.—Price Rs. 18.

Extract from the Publishers' Advertisement.

"Some apology may be needed for the issue of a mere verbal reprint of a Book, the scarceness and value of which have long called for a new edition.

"But it is only by interesting a much wider circle of readers in the subject than heretofore, that the success of such an edition as the book requires can be expected; and it needs but to be better known in order to be universally read, and to take its place in the very first rank of historical compositions."

Times of India Office.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી. ફીનેનશીઅલ એશેાશીએશન આફ ઇનડીઆ એનડ ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धी फिनेनशीअल असोसियेशन आफ इंडिया आंड चायना (लिमिटेड)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that transfers of Shares (forms of which are to be had at the Office of the Association) will be received on and after the 16th instant, and all persons claiming to become Shareholders otherwise than by allotment, are requested to lodge their transfers (accompanied by the Receipts for the 1st Call endorsed by the allottee) at the above office on or before the 22nd instant; so that the transferees, when approved, may be registered as such by the 24th instant, the day appointed for the Extraordinary General Meeting called to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the Association by the issue of new shares.

The Certificates for the present Shares will be ready for delivery after the above Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned No. 9, Church Gate Street, up to 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, for the erection of Buildings for the George the Third Spinning and Weaving Mills at Parell.

Plans will be shown, and Specifications and other particulars furnished, on application to the undersigned.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીરીઅલ બેંકીંગ એંડ તરેડીંગ કંપની.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance to a Resolution of the Directors made on 20th instant, a Second Call of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per Share is made payable at this Office on or before the 20th September next, after which date Interest will be charged at twelve per cent. per annum on all unpaid Calls up to 20th October next, and at fifteen per cent. per annum, from the aforesaid 20th September to the day of payment, on all Calls left unpaid after the 20th October as aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लीमोटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the 2nd Call of Rs. 5 0 per Share with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 20th September 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. V. 18 and 19 of Table (B) of Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. *These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES,

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned PILLARS, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (79) seventy-nine Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—Any person having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. HENRY JONES, Engine Driver B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bandora, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from this date, failing in which their claims will not be attended to.

JAMES GREAVES, Executor.
Broach, 24th August 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

BOMBAY, CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Fourth Call of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th September, proximo, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Company's Office, 10 Hummum Street, 24th Aug. 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's M. Tardeo, Bombay. Ev[illegible] Air Guns, Can[illegible] Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Every sort of [illegible]aratus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, [illegible] Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin[illegible] repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods re[illegible]

Several first Class Guns and [illegible]s and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weigh[illegible]

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of M[illegible]arine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the S[illegible]uperintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bomb[illegible]y, 7th August.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby give[illegible] that a 99 years' lease renewable of a portion of the L[illegible] and known as that where on "The Military Staff Build[illegible]" now stand, will be sold in five separate lots, b[illegible] Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of B[illegible] Bombay at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th Septem[illegible]ber 1864.

The following are the gen[illegible]ral terms of sale and lease:—

1. A deposit in cash equal t[illegible]o 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale and the balance on or before 31st March 1865.

2. Possession of the Land will, provided the purchase money has been paid, be give[illegible]n on the 1st April 1865.

3. The South and East "[illegible]acades" of any Building or Buildings fronting Church [illegible]ate Street or Bora Bazar Street that may be erected on the said ground, shall be erected according to a design to be approved by Government.

4. The lease shall be renewable at the expiration of the first term of 99 years for a like term of 99 years, subject to an annual rental of two annas per square yard, payable on 1st May in each year at the Office of the Collector of Bombay; the other terms being the same as in the former lease; and at the expiration of such renewed term for a further period of 99 years under the same rent and stipulations, and so on for ever.

5. The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 30 days after it becomes due without any necessity for formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

A plan of the Land and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by purchasers may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th August 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restless[illegible]ss of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, wi[illegible]hout producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects [illegible] opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS [illegible]PTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lectu[illegible]rer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, [illegible]arrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisf[illegible]ied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured [illegible]e of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDGT, [illegible]Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe D[illegible]iarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in t[illegible]he Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GEN[illegible]ERAL BOARD OF HEALTH London as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage, or Premon[illegible]itory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose g[illegible]enerally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy posesses great power, more than any other we are acquaint[illegible]ed with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collap[illegible]se—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we co[illegible]nvinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cann[illegible]ot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONT[illegible]GOMERIE, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorod[illegible]yne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysenter[illegible]y. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eig[illegible]hteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medic[illegible]ine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the reme[illegible]dy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to ve[illegible]nd imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, [illegible]except in sealed bottles, having the Government stam[illegible]p with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorod[illegible]yne" engraved thereon. A sheet of medical testim[illegible]onials accompanies each bottle. manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Lon[illegible]don. Sold in bottles 2[illegible] 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRAMJEE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London.

CROSSLEY & Co.
8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.

1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rupees (500) Rupees Five Hundred per Share upon all Shares in the above Company is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before 15th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurer.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held THIS DAY at the Registered Office of the Company, it was resolved to declare a Dividend of Rs. 120 per Share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital, payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 5th proximo. All purchasers of Shares not yet transferred, are requested to have Transfers sent for registration without delay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 25th August 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that Share Certificates for the above Company will be ready for issue on and after 5th proximo, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the First and Second Calls may be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 29th August 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Sec[illegible] of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th S[illegible] next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Co[illegible] Madras or Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON [illegible]
Madras, 20th August 1864. Secretary and Tr[illegible]

UNDER the orders of the Government [illegible] bay, notice is hereby given, that the G[illegible] Estate at Dapooree, containing about 77½ acr[illegible] square yards, together with the Houses, Out-ho[illegible] ings, and Wells thereon, will be sold in fee [illegible] by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector [illegible] at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd September [illegible]

2. The purchaser will be required to pay a [illegible] of 25 per cent. of the purchase-money on the day [illegible] and the balance on or before the 31st October 1864.

3. Possession will, provided the entire pur[illegible] money has been previously paid, be given on 1st No[illegible] 1864.

4. The Premises will be on view from the [illegible] 21st September 1864.

5. A plan of the Premises may be seen [illegible] further information obtained at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE have retired from the Firm of EDULJEE PALLONJEE and BROTHERS, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE and HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 11th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, EDULJEE PALLONJEE, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.
DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.
HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to MONDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
6 Children
and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency, the ship fitting fittings, Provisions and Water.

3. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th. All Tenders must be made in form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

By order of the Superintent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay 7th Sept. 1864.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers	£2 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants	„ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers	80 lbs.
2nd do. do.	50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.

ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

1. To consider the propriety of voluntarily winding up the Company with a view to its reformation under the same, or a similar name, but with the power to transact Banking business.

2. To appoint a liquidator in the event of its being decided to wind up the Company.

3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the past year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
6th September 1864.

NOTICE.—AUCTION SALE OF A RIVER STEAMER, THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.—To be Sold at Kotree, by Public Auction, without reserve, at noon on SATURDAY, the 24th September, 1864, the River Steam Tug "PLARAH," complete, with all her Stores on board, including Awnings, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.; also a large quantity of valuable spare Machinery and Stores, which consist principally of the following:—

1 Paddle Shaft, 1 Intermediate Shaft, 1 Loose Malleable Iron Crank, 2 Paddle Centres, or Bosses, Spare Pistons and Rods, Spare Cylinder Cover complete, Furnace Bearers and Bars, Boiler Tubes, a large quantity of spare brasses for various parts of the engines, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Is supplied with a great quantity of Miscellaneous Stores, such as Spare Rudder Blade and Pin, Fire Engine and Hoses, Galvanised Iron Boat, European and Native Cooking Apparatus, with Degs, Cooking Utensils, &c. Tanks for water, oil, and tallow. Buckets, Fenders, Life Buoys, Blocks assorted, Towing Hooks, Spanners, Lamps, Tables for Saloon and Cabins, Washstands, Camp Stools, Taps and Dies, Stocks and Dies, Gauge Glasses, Thermometers, and a large quantity of other Stores including Engineers' and Boilermakers' Tools, &c. &c.

The Steamer is nearly new; she is built entirely of Puddled Steel, or homogenous iron, was intended for Upper River Navigation, and carries without a tow 100 tons of Cargo in addition to fuel, working stores, &c., with a draft of about 2 feet 3 inches.

Is fitted with Steering Blades, two at each end of the Vessel, in addition to the ordinary Rudder, with double Wheel, and Steering Apparatus to connect and disconnect.

Her dimensions are—

	Feet.
Length over all	207 0
Do. on 1-6" water line	190 0
Beam	36 0
Depth	4 6

Engines, Nominal 65 Horse power.

Works up to about 210 actual Horse-power.

Has two Tubular Boilers; each with two Furnaces and one Funnel.

Engines made by Westwood, Baillie and Co.

These are made to disconnect, one engine turning ahead, while the other is turning astern if required; causing the vessel to turn in a very short space.

Has auxiliary engines, which are principally intended to work the steam winch and for exhausting the large condensors (the Steam Winch has not been fitted to the vessel); the larger Engines can be worked with or without the auxiliary Engines.

Has a Donkey Engine for feeding the Boilers.

All the Pipes are made of Copper.

The Vessel and Stores can be inspected from the 1st September up to the day of sale.

List of the Stores and Spare Machinery are on board, and can be inspected on application to Mr. Framjee, the Engineer in charge.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the Government Building Yard, Keamaree, in whose Office plans and specifications of the Steamer can be se[illegible]

[illegible]—A deposit of twenty-five per cent. to be paid [illegible]urchaser at the time of sale, the remainder of the [illegible] money to be paid and delivery taken within [illegible]ys afterwards, failing which, the deposit will be [illegible], and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the [illegible]chaser.

[illegible]Vessel will be delivered over to the purchaser im[illegible]ly the purchase money is paid in full.

[illegible]ASH, Superintendent Government Building Yard.
[illegible]maree, Government Building Yard, 24th August 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; TWO-THIRDS OF WHICH IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR:

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED) have taken Offices, *pro tem* at No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the Premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited) where the Articles of the Association may be inspected and Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares obtained.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Offices on or before the 10th September next

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS IN CALCUTTA.

The Hon'ble J. N. BULLEN, Chairman.
F. SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
HERBERT KNOWLES, Esq., Messrs. George Henderson & Co.
JAS. M. HALL, Esq., of Messrs. Mackinnon, McKenzie & Co.
R. B. MACKAY, Esq., of Messrs. R. Brown, Mackay & Co.

DIRECTORS IN MADRAS.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Chairman.
H. TOLPUTT, Esq., of Messrs. Lecot & Co.
P. MACFADYEN, Esq., of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., of Messrs. P. B. Cama and Co.
EDWARD D. EATELL, Esq., of Messrs. C. J. Robinson & Co.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Brunton's Patent Press Company, Calcutta, (Limited), held at the Temporary Offices of the Company in Madras, on MONDAY, 29th August, 1864.

It was resolved in consequence of the strong recommendation of the Directors in Calcutta, to increase the Capital of the Company to *Six Lacs* of Rupees, half of which only it is proposed to call up at present. The field for operations in Bengal appears to be much larger than was anticipated by the Madras Directors, and a highly respectable and influential Board having been secured in Calcutta, the Madras Directors have decided to entrust the entire management of the Company to it, and to register the Company in Calcutta. The Madras Directors will form a Local Board to watch over the interests of the Shareholders in this Presidency.

Applications for Shares having been made under the impression that the Capital of the Company was to be *Three Lacs* only, a Circular will be issued to each Applicant giving him the option of acceding to the proposed arrangements or of withdrawing his application. The date of allotment in Madras will accordingly be postponed to the 15th September, to give time for the receipt of replies from Applicants, and it is hereby notified that no fresh Applications can be received.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Madras, 29th August 1864.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated pursuant to "The Companies' Act of Parliament, 1862," 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 89.*—CAPITAL £2,000,000, OR 20,000,000 RUPEES, IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 OR 100 RUPEES EACH.—*(With Power to increase).*

FIRST ISSUE 100,000 SHARES.

Twenty Rupees per Share will be required to be paid on allotment. No further Call can be made at a less interval than Three Months, or exceeding £1 or 10 Rupees per Share.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE CAPITAL IS ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

Directors.

GEORGE HENRY BROWN, Esq., Westbourne Terrace, Director of the Universal Life Assurance Society.

HENRY HAYMEN, Esq., Chairman of the Commercial Navigation Company of India, Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Clarendon Road, Kensington.

ALEXANDER McEWEN, Esq., Merchant, Chairman of the Great Britain Colliery, and Director of the North Anglesea Copper Mining Company (Limited.)

SIR THOMAS G. A. PARKYNS, Bart, Lloyds and 9, Gloucester Square, W.

SIR EDWIN PEARSON, K. B., Deputy Chairman of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank.

ADAM SCHOALES, Esq., 7, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, Director of London, Birmingham, and South Staffordshire Bank (Limited.)

W. H. THORNTHWAITE, Esq., Ph. D., F.C.S., Regent Street, Director of the Gresham Life and Protector Assurance Societies.

CHARLES TYLER, Esq., Holloway, of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

ADMIRAL SIR HENRY LEEKE, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Chairman of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., Pall Mall.

WILLIAM TABOR, Esq., M.P., Director of the Imperial Bank (Limited.)

Committee in Bombay.

ALEXANDER McEWEN, Esq.

MEER GOOLAM BABA, Esq., House of Nawab, Surat, Chairman of the Jaffer Ally Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited.)

[(With power to add to their number.)

Bankers in London.

The Alliance Bank, (Limited.)

Bankers in India.

The Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited.)

Solicitors in London.

Messrs. SHEPPARD and RILEY, 38, Moorgate Street, London.

Solicitors in India.

Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PIELE, Bombay, Solicitors for Government of Bombay.

Auditors.

To be chosen by the Shareholders at their first Meeting.

Secretary.

CHARLES MILLER, Esq.

Registered Offices.

38, Moorgate Street, London.
No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

THE rapid development of the vast resources of India, and the consequent requirement of increased facilities for Banking, and other Financial operations in that Country, has led to the establishment of this Corporation.

This Corporation from its peculiar constitution, will be able to afford to all sound Industrial and Commercial undertakings, such Financial assistance as will aid the general welfare of a Country, and at the same time afford a most profitable investment of its Capital.

This Corporation besides the usual Banking and Financial *operations*, including the Collection, Receipt, and Transmission of Monies, Purchase and Sale of Indian and other Securities, Payment of Interest, Dividends, etc., the issue of Drafts in its various Branches, assisting Public Works, as Railway Undertakings, Irrigation of Land, etc., etc., will undertake the Agency for general Accidental Insurances, particularly those required for the Security of Commercial transactions, as *Marine, Fire,* and *Life.* These will either be retained by the Corporation itself, or placed in approved Institutions in connection therewith, on mutually advantageous terms.

This Corporation, although possessing most intimate connection with Bombay, will act as Financial Agents in London and in India, receive deposits for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon, make advances on approved securities, and invest moneys on commission, issue Letters of Credit, negotiate Loans, and promote industrial and commercial enterprise, and employ its funds in other parts of India, China, and elsewhere, as may be most conducive to its interests.

Power will be reserved in the Articles of Association to apply for a Special Royal Charter of Incorporation.

The Chief Offices of the Company will be in London, but Branches will be established, as required, in Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns having large commercial transactions with India.

The following table will show the profitable nature of the class of investments proposed by this Corporation:—

Name of Company.	When Established.	Amount paid per share.	Market Val e.	Profit per Cent.
		£	£	
Agra and Masterman's Bank		50 0 0	150 0 0	200
Asiatic Banking Corporation	1863.	17 10 0	53 8 4	230
Bombay Bank		100 0 0	375 0 0	275
Bank of India	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		20 0 0	40 0 0	100
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		25 0 0	70 0 0	180
Madras Bank		100 0 0	250 0 0	150
Oriental Bank Corporation		25 0 0	60 0 0	140
Royal Bank of India	1863.	17 10 0	33 19 0	94
General Credit Company	1863.	4 0 0	7 0 0	75
Internl. Financial Society	1863.	5 0 0	10 0 0	100
London Financial Association	1863.	15 0 0	27 0 0	80
Atlas Fire and Life	1808.	5 10 0	13 10 0	109
Liverpool and London Fire and Life	1836.	2 10 0	9 15 0	387
Ocean Marine Insurance		5 0 0	17 0 0	240
Royal Exchange Marine Life and Fire	1720.	100 0 0	295 0 0	195
Union Marine Fire and Life	1714.	20 0 0	265 0 0	1225

Applications for Shares in the annexed form, must be sent to the Directors at their Offices, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the premises of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED)

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot me ——shares and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association) to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required; and I request that my name may be placed on the Register of Shareholders for the Shares so allotted.—I am, Gentlemen,

Usual Signature
Name in full
Residence
Profession or Business

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month	6 per cent.
„ 2 months	8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months	5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „	7 „ „
„ 12 „	8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

WANTED—A CLERK who writes a rapid and neat hand and is accustomed to figures and accounts.—Address "H. S." this office.

NOTICE.—WANTED for the Municipal Surveyor's Office a CLERK. He must thoroughly understand correspondence and be conversant with the Native languages. Salary Rupees 175 per mensem. Apply by letter only addressed to the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

By order of the Municipal Comissioners,
WM. COLE BALY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay Surveyor's Office. 7th September 1864.

WANTED AS OVERSEER in the Southern Maratha Country, an intelligent Native who has had some experience in the construction of Bridges, and who is generally acquainted with Road-making, &c. &c. Salary 100 Rupees a month for one year certain, with prospects of future employment. Certificates of efficiency indispensable. Apply, prepaid, enclosing testimonials, to the Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapoor.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT L. KING is admitted a Partner in our Firm from 1st instant.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
Bombay, 5th September 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the 2nd and 3rd Calls, with Interest as advertised, shall not have been paid on the 10th instant, into the Central Bank of Western India, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, interest will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. On all payments made before due date the 22nd instant, Interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No 40, Meadow Street, 1st Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Premises of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 19th day of September, at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, to consider the subject of increasing the Capital of the Company for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Company's new Establishment at Colaba. To elect a Director in the place of BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., retired. And also to consider the advisability of the sale of the Company's property in the Fort.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India on the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment; and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, until any other rate shall be notified.

By order of the Board,
10th August 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified, that for every three old Shares held, two new Shares shall be allotted, and in cases where the number of Shares held is not divisible by three, the odd Shares shall have an equal proportion of the New Stock allotted to them. It is further notified that the new Shares will be issued only to the registered holders of old Shares.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH, TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED),

ધી બેામબે બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપેારેશન (લીમીટેડ)

धी बांबे बर्मा चेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Nesbit Row, on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at the hour of 12 (noon) for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

To confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th August 1864:—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up; and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect or such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place of Article 11:—The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the first witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned, and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the requisitions on title referred to in the Indenture of 22nd July 1864 as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah, provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grasemann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz:—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employes of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, th[illegible] DASS PRANJEEVUNDASS, of Bombay, [illegible] contracted with LUCKMEECHUND LOWCHUN[illegible] bay, Hindoo, to sell to him all that piece or [illegible] or Ground, with a Dwelling House sta[illegible] situate, lying, and being in Bazar Gate Stree[illegible] Fort of Bombay, and registered by the Collector [illegible] sion and Tax under No. 772; and which said [illegible] assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. [illegible] now or lately bounded on the East by the Bazar Street, on the West by the property of Vussonjee Se[illegible] on the North by the property of Jewraz Balloo, and [illegible] South by the house of Pragjee Luckmidass. All and [illegible] persons or person having any claim by way of Mort[illegible] Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Land and Pre[illegible] or any part thereof, are required to make the same kn[illegible] to the undersigned within eight days from this date, o[illegible] wise the purchase will be completed without reference [illegible] any such claim there may be.

KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser Sol[illegible]
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Choloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE A[illegible]

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby gi[illegible] that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareh[illegible] will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY [illegible] 9th September, proximo, at 3 P. M., for the trans[illegible] of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors an[illegible] clare a Dividend for the period ending 30th June.

2nd.—To elect Directors and Auditors for the en[illegible] year.

3rd.—To alter Clause XLIX. of the Articles of [illegible]ciation.

"That the qualification of a Director shall be [illegible] Ownership of 100 Shares or more of Rs. 150 ea[illegible] follows:—

"That the qualification of a Director shall be [illegible] ership of 50 Shares of Rs. 250 each."

4th.—To alter Clause LXXXVIII.

"That if any call or instalment shall [illegible] after the time fixed for payment thereof [illegible] at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum [illegible] from the period fixed for payment as follows [illegible]

"That the Directors fix the rate of interest to [illegible] charged on any call or instalment which shall rema[illegible] unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manage[illegible]
24th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS i[illegible] Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLO[illegible] to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy R[illegible] in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scind[illegible] jaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WA[illegible] & Co., on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly [illegible] Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards fr[illegible] sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and [illegible] houses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER [illegible] LIMITED, Bombay.

BANDORA.—To Let, a large furnished [illegible] galow, at the foot of Bandora Hill: has a large [illegible] Water Swimming Bath in the Compound. A Billiard [illegible] can be had if required. Address by letter to "A[illegible]" Office of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—To be let furnished from [illegible] 1st November next, "WOODLANDS," a new[illegible] built commodious BUNGALOW near Porcupine Po[illegible] Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay [illegible] Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"THE BRIARS." To be let furnished. Apply to TREACHER & [illegible] (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

TO LET FROM OCTOBER NEXT, AT MA[illegible]THERAN, FOREST LODGE, SPRING WOO[illegible] GARBURT HALL and ROCK DALE. For rent and other particulars apply to B. H. CAMA.
31st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend and Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively, also ALLSOPP'S STOUT bottled by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Rampart Row, 6th September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 28.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„ 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality	„ 30
„ Gerothwold's	„ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„ 17
„ The first growths	Rs. 30 to 35

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

			Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à			Rs. 12
St. Julien	do.	do.	„ 18
Pauillac	do.	do.	„ 25
Pontet Canet	do.	do.	„ 35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Aine & Co.	„ 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„ 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„ 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„ 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES. SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 20	per doz.
Fine Old Port	„ 18	„
Very fine Do.	„ 23	„
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	„ 26	„
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	„ 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	„ 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Freres Pale Brandy	Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac	„ 26 „

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80 0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40 0
Do. „ a Crown	30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29 0
Do. Golden, Do.	29 0
Do. Green Seal	29 0
Do. Vino Fino	29 0
Do. Red Seal	33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33 0
Claret Light Capsule	15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32 0
Port, Black Seal	26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

[illegible] NATIVE
[illegible] English, well
[illegible] Guzerathi.
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.

[illegible]IGNEES OF CARGO PER [illegible]rpool, are requested to despatch [illegible]livery otherwise the same will be [illegible]otice at the risk and expense of the [illegible]

[illegible]er 1864.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship Canova

[illegible]IGNEES OF CARGO PER [illegible]verpool, are requested to despatch [illegible] delivery, otherwise the same will be further notice at the risk and expense of [illegible]

September 1864
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent ship Banner.

[illegible] give Notice, that I will not be [illegible] for any debts contracted by my Crew [illegible]rt of Bombay.
THOMAS WEBSTER,
Ship Dreadnought, of Liverpool lying in [illegible] Dock.

POSTAL NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

[illegible] Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-[illegible] P. & O. Co.'s Steamer Benares, will be closed on TUESDAY, [illegible] September, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept [illegible] payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th. An [illegible] Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

[illegible] for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer Governor Higginson, [illegible] closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Sept. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 9th .... 10h. 42m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday 16th .... 3h. 0m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 22nd .... 11h. 44m. P. M.

	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. h. m.	Evening Gun-fire.
9	Venus sets at 6h. 55m. P. M.	5 48	6 7	3 35	4 9	7th September 1864. Time—6h. 49m. 33s.
10	Daybreak at 4h. 53m. A. M.	5 48	6 6	4 40	5 34	
11	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 5	6 15	6 59	
12	Twilight ends at 7h. 19m. P. M.	5 48	6 4	7 37	8 10	
13	Jupiter rises at 10.14. A. M.	5 48	6 3	8 40	9 8	
14	Holy Cross.	5 48	6 2	9 51	9 55	
15	Mars rises at 10. 21. P. M.	5 49	6 1	10 18	10 41	

[illegible]ing the temporary absence of the Managing [illegible] in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is [illegible] grant receipts and recover monies on [illegible] Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Gazette Office, Sep. 9th.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

[illegible]	Aug. 18	KURRACHEE	Sept. 8
[illegible]	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Aug. 27
[illegible]ARAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 3
[illegible]ALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
[illegible]	Aug. 11	MADRAS	Sept. 2
[illegible]	Sept. 2	MALTA	Aug. 9
[illegible]	Aug. 31	MEERUT	Aug. 30
[illegible]	June 18	OUDH	Aug. 31
[illegible]	Aug. 30	PUNJAUB	Aug. 30
[illegible]	Aug. 27	PENANG	Aug. 20
[illegible]	Sept. 1	RANGOON	Aug. 10
[illegible]	Aug. 4	SUEZ	Aug. 13
[illegible]	Aug. 13	SINGAPORE	Aug. 21

[illegible]e Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

[illegible]DAY's mail takes away finally from these [illegible]s a gentleman whose name has been for [illegible] years a household word in Bombay.—Mr. [illegible]n Connon, M. A., Barrister at law. It is not, [illegible]ever, as a barrister that Mr. Connon is best [illegible]wn amongst us. His reputation was won [illegible]ournalism; and it would be unbecoming in us, [illegible]o occupy and reap the fruits of the ground which [illegible] prepared for culture, to let him depart with[illegible] a word of kindly farewell. Mr. Connon is [illegible] real founder of the *Bombay Gazette*. He [illegible]ok charge of the journal in times of difficulty and hardship, when there was no powerful European community independent of Government, no public opinion strong enough to make a journalist indifferent to the wrath of the powers that be. As one of the pioneers of a higher order of Indian journalism, Mr. Connon fought and won a battle which few men would have had the courage or the single-heartedness to maintain; and it was he who first of all gave to the *Bombay Gazette* that character of fearless independance without which journalism is a curse rather than a blessing to any people. As he himself is wont humorously to say, he in truth never in a long career betrayed a friend, broke a pledge, or abandoned a principle. Fortune bestows her gifts blindly amongst all of us; knaves and wise men, philosophers and fools, seem to have equal chances of going home as capitalists; but we venture to say that the best man amongst us could desire no better end of his life in India than that he should be able to retire with as pure and unsullied a reputation for integrity and honour as that of "honest John Connon."

THE new Municipal Bill for Bombay which Mr. Cassels has brought before the Legislative Council is avowedly a Government measure, being in fact for the most part a mere reproduction, with the amplifications which the formal language of the law renders necessary, of the minute by Mr. Secretary Robertson which was published at the time when the Bench of Justices was discussing the constitution of the Municipality. It therefore proposes to give effect to a plan which, so far as regards the creation of a body corporate, consisting of all Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, with a proprietory right to and a direct control over the management of the Municipal Fund, will meet with the unanimous approval of the tax-paying public. The annual budget and independent audit are essential to the reform of the Municipal finances and to the profitable expenditure of the revenue raised by the local rates. It is the opinion of those who are most conversant with the affairs of the Municipality, that confusion in the accounts has been one of the principal causes of the disorder and delay that have stopped all meditated improvements at the outset and rendered progress impossible in Bombay; and we shall not be surprised if, when the Justices come to undertake the duty of looking closely into the accounts, they find that the need for full enquiry into and a thorough remodelling of at least one of the offices subordinate to the Commissioners is much greater than they at present suspect it to be. Unless its money matters are placed from the beginning on a sound footing, the new Municipality will hardly keep clear of the mess into which its predecessors have fallen.

The clauses of the Bill which are certain to provoke dispute are those which refer to the mode in which the appointment of the Chief Commissioner is to be filled. It will be remembered by our readers that the question whether the Commissioner should be selected by the Bench or nominated by Government was very warmly debated by the Justices several months ago; and that, in spite of the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Cassels and the power of the servants of Government on the Bench, an amendment was carried in favour of the principle of election. The Government, however, has not been moved from its determination by the opposition of the Bench; and the new Bill provides, that the Chief Commissioner "shall be appointed by the "Governor in Council, for a period of five years, "and be eligible for re-appointment, provided "that he shall always be removable at pleasure, "and that he shall be removed from office by the "Governor in Council on the recommendation of "not less than two-thirds of the Justices of the "Peace present at a special general meeting of "the Council." It will at once be seen that the effect of this clause is to make the officer in whom will be vested "the entire executive "power and responsible" wholly independent of the authority of the Municipal corporation. The proviso that the Governor in Council shall remove him, if called upon to do so by the vote of "at least two-thirds" of the Justices present at a special meeting, is paractically worthless. For it would scarcely ever happen that the misconduct of the Commissioner would be so flagrant as to induce two Justices out of every three to concur in the necessity of resorting to the extreme and most unpleasant course of petitioning Government to remove him from his appointment. A resolution of the kind referred to in the Bill would be somewhat analogous to a motion of impeachment; and it is remarkable that the custom, once common enough in England, of impeaching high officers of State, gradually fell into disuse as the constitutional liberties of the people became more firmly assu[illegible] While Ministers were but the creatures [illegible]e Crown, acknowledging responsibility only to their Sovereign, there was no way of reaching them except by impeachment. But, when the constitutional doctrine was at last admitted that the House of Commons which has the power to give or withhold the supplies has also the right to nominate and dismiss Ministers, there ceased to be any need for the violent remedies of former times. Contrast the frequent quarrels between the King and the people, the revolutions, and the civil wars of England while it was governed by rulers who wished to be despots, with the smooth and easy working of the present system of constitutional Government, and it is easy to decide to which form of administration the preference should be given. Mr. Cassels himself seems to us to acknowledge the baneful effects of the plan which he proposes for adoption, when he says that the fatal mistake made in the formation of the Calcutta Municipality was to give the chief executive officer the powers of an irresponsible master instead of those of a servant of the Bench. Yet this is the very mistake which the local Government meditates repeating in Bombay. We want no officious intermeddling on the part of the Justices; but it would certainly conduce to the harmonious working of the new constitution if the Chief Commissioner were placed directly under the authority of the Corporation, instead of being encouraged to look to Government alone for praise and reward, and to resent any interference by the Justices as illegal and unwarrantable. There must be no divided responsibility. If the Justices are fit men to be entrusted with the management of the Municipal Fund, they are also fit to choose their own executive officer. To give them one power without the other, is simply to return to the old system of double government which has been found to work so badly; to give them both is to ensure the easy and pleasant working of the whole municipal machine.

Were the right of election conceded to the Bench, we should heartily approve of the suggestion made by the *Times of India*, that the Chief Commissioner and some of his subordinates ought to have the power of themselves inflicting penalties for disobedience to their orders on men who persist in transgressing municipal regulations. Over and over again the complaint has been made to us that the slow process of bringing offenders against sanitary [illegible] before the Magistrate and having [illegible] wastes so much time as thoroughly to discourage the most energetic reformers, and to force from them a reluctant acquiescence in the existence of evils which they are powerless to remedy. The swift punishment of habitual offenders would be a powerful weapon for good in the hands of a Chief Commissioner who was himself responsible for his acts to the representatives of the ratepayers; but we own that we should dread to see such a weapon placed in the hands of an "irresponsible master."

THE *Englishman*:—Letters from Darjeeling inform us, that the Bhooteas are fortifying their fort at Missagong, near Mynagoree, apprehending an attack from the British

---

THE Home Government, the *Englishman* understands, have directed the Government of India that, for the future, no orders to be referred to her Majesty, are to appear in the *Gazette*.

THE same journal has heard that the Khoonds of the Hill Tracts of Orissa now rear all their female children, and have given up Meriah sacrifices, except in Goomsoor, where now and then human sacrifices are offerd to Kallee.

THE following proposition has been agreed to at a special meeting of the Frere Hall Committee.—

That in the event of the Municipality advancing the money required to erect a suitable residence for the Librarian in the Frere Hall compound, the Library and Museum committee agree to remove the Library and Museum into the lower story of the Frere Hall, the whole of which will, if the Municipal Commissioners agree, be given over for this purpose; and in this case, the Library and Museum premises will be made available for the use of the Secretary and Surveyor of the Municipality, with the exception of the room now occupied by the Library, which building will be let, and the rent paid to the Municipality, until the cost of the Librarian's new house of the quarters of the peons required to be near the library, the cost of furnishing and fitting the lower story of the Frere Hall for the purposes of the Library and Museum, and the expenses incurred in removing the books, &c., to the Hall, shall have been repaid to the Municipality—the buildings occupied by the Municipal servants to be kept in repair by the Municipality.

The Indian Daily News:—It is beginning to ooze out here and we are inclined to believe it, that Sir Charles Trevelyan, having read his annual Budget for India in April next, will take his departure for England, and that he will be succeeded as Finance Minister for India by Mr. Foster, one of the Finance Commissioners who came out from England last year, and who have laid the seeds of such vast changes in our financial system here. Mr. Whiffen, the other Financial Commissioner, leaves India by an early steamer of next month, provided he can compete his work here so as to get away. He will still, in England, continue officially connected with India, and takes Home with him a vast store of information collected, and observation noted down, as regards financial matters here.

THE SAME:—"Threatened men," the proverb says "live long" and so do threatened appointments. We mentioned some days ago that the Civil Paymasterships were to be abolished, and so they will be, but not so fast as some people think. If it depended on the action of the Supreme Council, these and other menaced appointments would survive for many a long year; for the Conservative party is strong in that body, and is, in this matter of the Civil Paymasters, obstinately opposed to the recommendation of the Finance Commissioner being carried out. This may delay the abolition of these appointments for some time; but that they are doomed there is not a shadow of doubt, as, the moment Sir Charles Wood finds that the Council is impeding the economical action of the Financial Commissioners, he will send out peremptory orders for the annihilation of these Paymasterships, and so settle the question.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCHIN, 8TH SEPT.

Steamer *Bushire* from Calcutta anchored.

MERCARA, 8TH SEPT.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Carwar.
Steamer *Coringa* sail for Cannanore.

PONDICHERRY, 8TH SEPT.

Steamer *Alphis* from Madras anchored.

BOMBAY.

MR. HORMUSJEE, Pleader, was, we understand, one of the candidates for the office of Deputy to the Coroner of Bombay, but was unsuccessful.

ASSISTANT SURGEON NATHANIEL HOPKINS has been appointed acting Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad in Sinde, vice Assistant Surgeon Riddell.

MR. THEODORE H. STEWART delivered over, and Mr. W. B. Mulock, received charge of the office of third Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat on the 23rd ultimo.

LIEUTENANT T. PHELPS, R. E., Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sinde, and Mr. C. S. Fabey, first class Assistant Engineer, have respectively passed an examination in the Sindhee language.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Chamber at Poona tomorrow, Saturday the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

THE ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court promises to be a comparatively light one, as compared with recent Sessions. Up to the present time there are not above seventeen cases committed for trial by the local magistrates, and none of these, with the exception of one prisoner charged with murder, involve any very serious charge.

CONSEQUENT on the resignation of Mr. J. H. Ryland, the Deputy Secretary to the Bank of Bombay, the following appointments have been made at the Head Office:—Mr. Robertson, Deputy Secretary; Mr. W. Watson, Inspector of Branches; Mr. W. Hodgie, Chief Accountant; and Mr. D. McLean, Deputy Accountant.

WE are sorry to hear that the funds in the "Poor-Box" at the Fort Police office are very low indeed, which prevents casual relief from being bestowed upon many deserving objects. A few rupees contributed to this fund would be the means of doing good in a quiet and unostentatious way. We commend the subject to the charitably disposed of our readers.

SOME of the lower orders of the native community view with considerable alarm the filling in of so many public tanks on the Esplanade. They appear to forget or it may be they do not know, that there is at the present time an unlimited supply of Vehar water, which is also laid on to a number of tanks for the use of the public. On some of the sites of the old tanks drinking fountains, however, might be constructed with great advantage.

SEVEN Callassees belonging to the ship *India Merchant* were brought before Mr Leeke yesterday, at the Fort Police office, charged with refusal of duty on the previous day. They were repeatedly expostuated with and advised to return to their duty, but as they persisted in refusing to do any more work they were each sentenced to four weeks imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE following is a list of the passengers who arrived here yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Penang*, Captain Blackmore, from Calcutta.—Captain Goldie; Captain Denman; Captain Millett; Lieutenant Armstrong; Lieutenant Alston; Lieutenant Manson; Major Younghusband; Mr. Curling; Mr. Townsend; Mr. Potts; Mr. Clark; Mr. Brown; Mr. Winscomb; Mr. Brunton; Mr. Devey; and Mrs. Tevil.

WILFUL TRESPASS ON GOVERNMENT GROUND AT SEWREE.—Abba Jaffier Sett, Memon, appeared on Wednesday last before Mr. Brown to answer the above charge preferred against him by Mr. Govind Gungadhur, Head Surveyor in the office of the Collector of Bombay. The evidence of Mr. James Edge and Mr. Govind Gungadhur was taken at considerable length. Mr. Bickersteth, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Marriott appeared for the defendant. His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until the 13th instant.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, to-morrow, Saturday the 10th instant, at half past 4 o'clock P. M.

The following communications will be submitted for consideration:—

"The detection of Strychnia in a case of poisoning by the juice of the Leaves of "Strychnos, Nux Vomica"; by Dr. Giraud. Two cases of Hepatic Abscess punctured successfully by Mr. Nasserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

THE following additional passengers will proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Carnatic*, Captain H. W. King, R. N. R., to Aden and Suez this morning:—

For Aden.—Assistant Surgeon Green.
For Suez.—Captain Moore; Mr. William Preston.
For Alexandria.—Mr. George Brunton.
For Marseilles.—Lieutenant Pedder; Mr. Hogan; Mr. J. Mackenzie.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Wilcox and two children; Mrs. Tracey and two children; Mr. J. W. Taylor; Mr. Richard Ainsworth; Mr. J. Mc Symon; and Mr. John Liddle.

VACATION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Autumn vacation of the High Court, both on its Appellate and Original Jurisdiction sides, will commence on Saturday the 15th of October and continue until, and inclusive of, Saturday the 12th of November. The Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice will remain in Bombay for the despatch of Insolvency and other emergent business on the Original Jurisdiction side of the High Court. No plaints (except of an emergent nature) will be filed, and no summons's will be made returnable between the 15th of October and the 12th of November; nor will time between the same periods be reckoned in pleading, &c. The Court's offices will remain open for the despatch of emergent business from 12 to 2 P. M. daily.

WE regret to hear that cholera is very prevalent just now, and that several fatal cases have occurred among the European and Eurasian communities. One family in Small Colaba has lost within the last few days two of its members from this fearful scourge. We have also heard of several instances of bowel complaints being induced by the eating of Sonapore pork. People cannot be too particular in their dietary at this season of the year, and in case of being attacked with the premonitory symptoms of diarrhœa, medical aid should at once be called in. Very much depends upon the disease being grappled with in its early stages when it is comparatively easy of treatment. There can be no doubt that many lives are sacrificed to delay in the first instance.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE.—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that in March 1863, Muncherjee Rustomjee, Jehangheer Edulji, Jamsetjee Manockjee, Martin Curley, Elizabeth Penner, Bomonjee Sorabjee, Rustomjee Manockjee, and Shapoorjee Cooverjee were tried and convicted in the High Court on a charge of perjury, forgery and conspiracy. Some of these prisoners were sentenced to transportation and others to terms of imprisonment in the House of Correction of from three to four years. We learn that two of the above named prisoners, Rustomjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, who were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three years, have sent a petition to His Excellency the Governor, praying that their sentence be mitigated on the ground that they were quite innocent of the charge preferred against them. His Excellency has forwarded the petition to the Judges of the High Court for their consideration, and we are informed that the Hon'ble the Judges have recommended Government to remit the remainder of the sentence.

AN APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—One Noor Mahomed Ibrahim, a partner in the firm of Ludda Ibrahim and Company, appeared yesterday before Mr Brown at the Mazagon Police Office, and applied for a [illegible] to be [illegible] against a [illegible] named Nuzzer Ali on the following grounds:—It appears that on the 1st instant the informant employed the Borah as a Bill Collector. On the morning of Wednesday last, at about 11 o'clock, Nuzzer Ali came to their shop in Jackeria's street and shewed the applicant a bill for Rs 480, which he was to collect from Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Bhaudoopwalla. The bill was for two brass cots supplied to that gentleman. The day before, at about 1 P. M., the informant went to Mr. Cursetjee at his house in Cowasjee Patell's Street in Tank Road, and ascertained from him that he had paid the amount of the said bill to Nuzzer Ali on Wednesday last at 2 P. M. The accused had not yet accounted for the said bill. The applicant charged the said Nuzzer Ali Borah with criminal breach of trust in misappropriating the sum of Rs. 480, and under the circumstances prayed for a warrant for his apprehension. His Worship under the foregoing circumstances granted the application.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, paying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Lallji Callianji, date of Petition filed, 16th August 1864.

Pandoo Gopall and Cassia Bhawoo, date of Petition filed, 18th August 1864.

Assa Fuckeer, Pestonji Sorabji, and Madhowji Jetta, date of Petition filed, 19th August 1864.

Yecknath Gunsham, and Ettabaee, Widow of the late Gunsham Crustnaji, and Babaji Arjoon Fuckeer, Heeraji Arjoon Fuckeer, and Cassinath, Arjoon Fuckeer, date of Petition filed, 20th August 1864.

Byroo Gopalji, Amboo Nagooji, Tuba Govindji, Nana Bhawoo, and Ramji Oomaji, and Adumbhoy Currimboy, date of Petition filed, 22nd August 1864.

Dossabhoy Oojerji, and Nanabhoy Framji, date of Petition filed, 27th August 1864.

Thacker Parpia Jewraz and Rujpootanee Jeever, Abdool Rahimon Moossa, and Jaffer Radoo, and Esmail Radoo, date of Petition filed, 29th August 1864.

Kasiram Kessowchund, and Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Ally, date of Petition filed, 31st August 1864.

Essack Rahimtoolla and Rookh abaee, his wife, and Dossabhoy Jeewanji, date of Petition filed, 1st September 1864.

Balcrustna Narrayen, date of Petition filed, 2nd September 1864.

Madhowji Damodhur, Khoja Esmall Cutchra, Dhacoo Babun, Visram Mahadoo, Dossabhoy Pestonji and Byramji Pestonji, and Hussonkhan Ameerkhan, Sooltankhan Ahmedkhan, Oosmaankhan Ahmedkhan, and Coolsambee Woman and Chottibee Woman, date of Petition filed, 5th September 1864.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

THE WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths in last week from all causes was 445 against 494 in the preceding week, and the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years was 249. The deaths from cholera were 93 against 114, and those from fever 230 against 240 in the previous week. There were 5 deaths of Europeans against 12 in the week preceding, and there were only 6 deaths from small-pox during the last week, which is a favorable feature in the report. The chief causes of death were fever, cholera, diseases of the alimentary system, cachexy, and debility. The Hindoos appear to suffer more in proportion to the population than the Mussulman community, 268 of the former having died in last week of all diseases, whereas there were only 106 deaths amongst Mussulmans.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	1	Cholera	11
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	0	Fever	4
Other diseases	3	Other diseases	16
Accident	1	Accident	0
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	6
Cholera	54	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	3	Fever	2
Fever	165	Other diseases	2
Measles	0	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Other diseases	63	Cholera	0
Accident & violence	1	Fever	2
MUSSULMANS:		Other diseases	2
Cholera	20	Accident	0
Small-pox	3	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Measles	0	Cholera	1
Fever	56	Fever	1
Other diseases	27	Other diseases	1
Accident	0	Accident	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	93	12	Sexual system and child bearing	4	2
Small-pox	6	1	Tegumentary system	3	2
Measles	0	1	Cachexy	33	28
Fever	230	129	Leprosy	1	1
Nervous system	11	10	Dropsy	1	2
Vascular system	1	1	Accident	2	3
Respiratory system	17	21			
Alimentary system	33	35			
Urinary system	0	1			

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(For the fortnight ending 15th August.)

KAIRA.—There has been a little more rain in all the districts of this Collectorate during the fortnight, and the sowing of jowaree and tobacco has commenced. The early crops are in good condition, but more rain is required, for the rice is very backward, owing to the fall of rain not being sufficient. The public health is reported good

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A. M. Monday, 29th August, to 9 A. M. Monday, 5th September 1864.

	Weekly Total Inches.	Total. Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	...	...
Fort	4·2	56·86
Esplanade	4·8	53·72
Byculla	4·41	52·66

THE LATE CHINESE OUTRAGE AT ELEPHANTA.

ON Tuesday last, at Tannah, the Chinese accused of being concerned in the murder of one of their countrymen at Elephanta were arraigned before R. H. Pinhey, Esq., the Session Judge of the Concan.

It was suggested by Mr. Scoble (who appeared for the crown) that the whole of the prisoners should be indicted for murder, with a second count for abetment. The Judge was of the same opinion, and thought it would simplify the matter if the prisoners were all charged alike instead of allowing the indictment to stand as in the original, where some were charged with murder and some with abettment. The prisoners were then informed of the charge of which they stood accused through the medium of two interpreters, one speaking English and giving the interpretation of what was said in that language, in choice Hong Kong to the other, who rejoiced in the acomplishment of being well up in the fashionable dialect of "Taiping-shang" as well as the "patois" of Canton and the adjacent places, from which sources we are indebted for the presence of the celestial savages who are the culprits in the present case. The prisoners all pleaded not guilty.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Scoble stated that the witnesses for the prosecution had not arrived, and asked for a postponement. The judge said it was for the learned counsel to fix a day. Mr. Scoble replied, that being a servant of the crown he had no option but to attend the pleasure of the Court. Mr. Hayllar (who appeared on behalf of the prisoners) suggested Thursday (yesterday), and the Judge, on consulting his list of causes for hearing, found that Thursday would suit the Court. The trial was then postponed accordingly.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*7th September.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

HI[illegible]AY ROBBERY.—Allee Hossein and Fyzoo Ack[illegible] were charged as follows. Premjee Ramjee [illegible]n cotton stated that on Tuesday night, about [illegible] he was driving along the Piquet-road in his [illegible] prisoner No. 2 seized the horse's head and [illegible] the prosecutor of having whipped him: this he [illegible] whilst doing so No. 1 got into the buggy, [illegible] prosecutor and seized a gold embroidered bag [illegible] notes and silver to the amount of Rs. 1,194. [illegible]escended from the buggy and they both [illegible]osecutor and a friend who was with him [illegible] also prosecutor's ghorawalla; the prisoners [illegible] and the bag and its contents recovered. The [illegible]eeper and a Police Naique who saw the [illegible]eding corroborated the statement of the [illegible] The case was adjourned until the 13th [illegible]urther evidence.

THE[illegible] CHILDREN'S ORNAMENTS.—A Mahomedan named [illegible] Abba was convicted of stealing a pair of gold earrings and some other ornaments from the person of a child at Pydownee on Tuesday last. His Worship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF EARLY MARRIAGES.—A sweeper named Rama appeared to answer two separate complaints preferred against him for assaulting his wife, Amlee, (a child of about ten years of age) and her mother. The defendant a few days ago proceeded to the house of his mother-in-law at Colaba, and insisted upon taking his wife home to live with him. This being objected to by the girl and her mother, in consequence of the tender age of the former, the defendant endeavoured to take the child away by force, and in the attempt assaulted them both. His Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 2 on him for the assault on his mother-in-law, and bound him over to keep the peace towards his wife for six months.

Thursday, 8th September.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—A seaman named Thomas Bray, of the ship *Pride of the Ocean*, was placed at the bar and charged with having assaulted the second mate of that vessel on Wednesday evening. It seems that at the time in question the prisoner, who had only just joined the ship, on coming on board walked up to the mate and, in a most impertinent manner, enquired of him if he was an officer of the ship, at the same time catching hold of him by the shoulders saying "I suppose you are a fighting man," and thereupon hitting him a smart blow on the head and tearing his shirt.

The prisoner in defence said that he was fighting with one of the men on board, and denied that he struck the mate [illegible] admitted that he might [illegible] up against him.

His Worship having convicted the prisoner sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve weeks with hard labour.

GROG MIXING.—Two seamen named respectively John Driver (Boatswain) and Andrew Nelson, were charged with embezzling a quantity of rum of the estimated value of Rs. 3 a part of the ship's stores.

The captain stated that the prisoners were knocking about the deck drunk and making use of abusive and threatening language. The steward saw the prisoner Nelson in the fore cabin drawing some rum out of a cask into a pannikin.

The second mate, Michiel Breen, on being called refused to be sworn, saying "I do not profess to have any religion and therefore decline to be sworn."

In defence the prisoners admitted that they had partaken of a glass of grog which they said had been given to them, and declared that the cask, which had been previously drained, had been also given to them by the second mate to do as they liked with and that they had been rinsing it out with water to make a little grog.

His Worship dismissed the charge and discharged the prisoners.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*7th Sept.*

(BEFO[illegible] BROWN, ESQ.)

GROSS CASE OF CHEATING.—The following information was laid yesterday before Mr. Brown by one Oosman Ookerda, against two Mahomedans named Allarakia Mahomed, and Babajee Mora, charging them with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing him to deliver to them the sum of rupees five hundred.

Oosman Ookerda affirmed:—I am a salt merchant and live in Jackeria street. On Sunday last, the 4th instant, at seven o'clock in the morning, one Allarackia Mahomed, whom I knew to be a broker, came to me at my house. He asked me if I was desirous of buying a house, and said that he knew of one for sale. He asked me to go with him to see the house. I accompanied him to a house at the corner of Khara Tank road; the house abuts on Obelisk Road and is No. 1 in Khara Tank Road. I examined the house and found it in the occupation of several tenants. Having inspected the house, I went with the said Allarackia to his house in Jamlee Street, in order to settle the price. He said that the owner of the house was a Khoja, but he did not give me the Khoja's name. He said that the Khoja wanted ten thousand rupees for the house. After some conversation, I agreed to give seven thousand rupees for the house. I also agreed to pay him five hundred rupees on the following day on the execution of a bargain paper. He promised to see the owner of the house, and to give me an answer next day. I then left him. On the following day, Monday, the 5th September, at eight o'clock in the morning, I met the said Allarackia in Null Bazar Road. He told me that he had settled with the owner of the house, who, he said, had agreed to accept my offer. I then gave him two rupees to buy a stamped paper on which to write a memorandum of the bargain. He then left me, saying that he would call upon me when the paper was ready. On the evening of the same day, at five o'clock, Allarackia came to me at my house. He said that the papers were ready, and asked me to accompany him to his house. I took with me five hundred rupees—two notes for one hundred rupees each, four notes for fifty rupees each, and one hundred rupees in silver, and went with him to his house. We went to his room on the ground floor. I had on the way called one Geega Suckoor, and he accompanied me there. We sat down on the verandah. Allarackia left us, saying that he would call the Khoja, the owner of the house in question. He soon returned with a Khoja whom I did not know. Allarackia then called a writer (Mahadjee Annajee.) We then all sat in the front room. Allarackia produced two stamped papers, and the writer wrote out the bargain; he wrote it out on each paper, one in my name, and one in the name of the Khoja, who called himself Babajee Mora Khoja. One of the papers, which was signed by the Khoja, was given to me. He first signed it in English, but afterwards, at my request, he signed it in Goozerathi. The Khoja also produced documents which he said were deeds and papers connected with the house. He gave me the two bills, which he said were bills for ground rent and assessment on account of the house he had sold to me. He desired me to take them, and get the usual Battakee beaten, giving notice of the sale of the house. He said that the conveyance deed would be executed within a month. After the execution of the bargain paper, I paid the sum of five hundred rupees to Allarackia. He counted the money, and paid it to Babajee Mora Khoja. The bargain paper was attested by Allarackia and by Geega Suckoor, and Mahadjee Anandjee put his name to it as the writer of the document. Having paid the money and received the paper, I left the place with Geega Suckoor. On the following morning, Tuesday I made further enquiries upon the spot, and ascertained that the house in question was the property of the late Cassim Natha, and that it is not for sale. I have also ascertained that the bills hereunto annexed do not purport to be for ground rent and assessment on account of that house. I then went in s[illegible]ch of Allackaria, but did not find him. I therefore [illegible] the said Allarackia Mahomed and the sa[illegible] Babajee Mora Khoja with cheating and thereb[illegible] honestly inducing [illegible] to deliver to [illegible] five hundred [illegible] and I pray that a warrant [illegible] for their apprehension in order that they may b[illegible] with according to law.

His Worship accordingly ordered a warrant [illegible] issued for the apprehension of the said Allaracki[illegible] homed and Babajee Mora Khoja.

Thursday, 8th September.

SOCIAL EVILS.—Pelly Jettle Zaitsunse, Sally Lichblean, Levleith Blean, and Moses Weitherstone, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with assaulting one Elizabeth Myers.

Mr. Nusserwaujee conducted the prosecution.

The prisoners were undefended.

Elizabeth Myers sworn,—I live in Girgaum road. I know defendants. I recollect the 17th August On that day between 4 and 5 P. M. defendant No 1 and another woman came to my house. They entered my house, abused me and threw a stone at me. Defendant No 1 threw the stone which hit me on my head. They then went away. On the 19th August, at 4 P. M., I was on the road near a Parsee's shop. I was also passing the house of defendant No 1. Defendants Nos 1 and 2 came out of their own house and came up to me. They threw a stone at me, seized me by the hair and dragged me into their own compound. I was alone. They both seized me by the hair. I saw defendants Nos. 3 and 4 in the compound. Defendant No. 4 seized me by the hair. The third defendant struck me on my back. The first and second defendants also struck me. The first defendant let go my hair and struck me in my hand with a stick. My gold neck chain was broken in the squable, and I lost half of it. This occurred in the house of the two first defendants. The first defendant dragged me from the compound into the house. They shut the door and struck me. All the defendants assaulted me when I was in the house. I also lost a gold ring from my finger. I was thrown down upon the floor of the room.

As the charge was not clearly established against the prisoners His Worship discharged them.

ROBBERY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.—Daniel Thomson, Henry George Simpson, and Charles Rax, apparently seamen, were placed at the bar, charged with robbery on the night of Tuesday last from the person of Private Thomas Madden, of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot, of three silver medals, one Buff waist belt with brass clasps, and fifty rupees in cash.

Thomas Madden deposed:—I am a private soldier of the 28th Regiment of Foot and I live in the barracks at Colaba. On the evening of Tuesday the 6th instant, about 6 o'clock, I left the barracks at Colaba and proceeded in a buggy to the Duncan Road. I then wore a red serge tunic, and in the pocket of the tunic I had three silver medals and sixty-seven rupees in silver. When I reached the Duncan Road it was about half-past seven o'clock. I then discharged the buggy and went into a tavern, where I drank a bottle of beer. I paid half a rupee for the beer. I then examined the contents of my pocket, and found that I had fifty-three rupees and the said three medals. I went down-stairs into the street, and I there fell in with the prisoners Simpson and Rax. I spoke to them and asked them to show me a house where there were women. They took me to a neighbouring house. The prisoner Simpson went upstairs with me. I gave him two rupees, and desired him to go out and fetch a bottle of wine. The prisoner Rax did not enter the house. In about twenty minutes the prisoner Thompson came upstairs to me. He said that the prisoner Simpson would not bring the bottle of wine there; he desired me to go with him to another house where we should drink it. He took up my waist-belt, which I had placed upon a chair, and we went downstairs. It was then about half-past eight o'clock at night. When we reached the street we walked a little way together, and the prisoner Thomson pointed out to me at a distance a light in the house to which we were going to drink the wine. The prisoner Rax was then with us. He joined us downstairs as we left the house. I was then sober. They took me into a road leading from two tanks. When I was in that road, the prisoner Thomson suddenly seized me by the neck with both his hands; and at the same time the prisoner Rax cut my tunic across the left breast with a knife, took out my pocket and its contents, and then both ran away off the road. I called out, but nobody came to my assistance. A Police sepoy afterwards came to me, and I was taken to some European Police Officers. I went with Constable Mills in search of the prisoners. The prisoner Rax was arrested in the street. I identified him as one of the men who had robbed me. He said that he knew nothing about the theft. I remained at one of the Police Stations all night. On the following morning, Thomson and Simpson were taken into custody. I identified the prisoner Thomson as one of the men who had robbed me. I was present after daybreak, when the prisoner Thomson was arrested in the street. He denied all knowledge of the robbery.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoners to Jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

[BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.]

Wednesday, 7th September 1864.

UTTERING A FABRICATED DOCUMENT.

Judge grossly confounding facts which raise suspicion, with facts which are necessary for proof.

IN this case, one Pandappa was convicted by the Acting Session Judge of Honore (Mr. F. D. Melvill) of the offence of using, as genuine, evidence which he knew to be fabricated. Two other persons who had been indicted with him on the charge of fabricating false evidence were acquitted, there being no sufficient evidence against them. The facts of the case as well as the Judge's reasons for convicting the accused Pandappa appear from the following

FINDING.

The accused [illegible]apa is charged with using as genuine evidence wh[illegible] and Krishapal Krishna with fabr[illegible] demand to be row with abetting b[illegible] tried

Pandapa was plaint[illegible]ought against the heirs of one Jinawa [illegible]ebt due, which was to be realized from a [illegible] house, the bond having been executed by J[illegible]awa. Jinnawa's title to the house was disputed by [illegible] others who claimed as mortgagees from two pers[illegible]ns Bomana and Bhennapa. It was therefore a point at issue, whether Jinnawa and her husband Bhermana[illegible]'s title was good or whether Bomanna and Baennap[illegible]a's title was good: Pandapa then gave a petition praying that certain revenue accounts might be sent for to establish his claim, namely that Jinawa's title was good. The accounts called for were Awurgee a[illegible]d [illegible]uthkurda of the Sirey Kusba Mohturfa. The Moonsiff at once detected that some of these accounts had been tampered with; the name Bomanna having been altered to Bhermanna and Bhennapa to Jinnawa. Investigation was made and suspicion fell on five Coolkurnees, Soobraya, his son Gopalkrishna, Sheshapa Venkatramanna and, Govindapa, and on a Cutcherry Carcoon, one Krishnarow. Eventually Soobraya, Gopal Krishna, Krishnarow, and the original plaintiff were committed for trial, the other suspected persons being admitted as witnesses for the prosecution. One of these, Soobraya, is now dead.

The following facts are alleged for the prosecution. The accounts were produced at Pandapa's request and some of them have been tampered with. The first fact is not disputed, and of the second there can be no doubt. The slightest inspection of the accounts shows that the names have been altered. Pandapa stated before the Magistrate that he had sent for the accounts because his Vakeel informed him that his father (by whom the suit had originally been instituted) had told him (the Vakeel) that the accounts would show that Jinnawa had paid the assessment for the house. The Vakeel however states that Pandappa told him that his father had told him (Pandapa) that there might be some entries of payment by Jinnawa in the accounts. It is also alleged that Krishnarow and Gopal Krishna were some little time before this seen examining all the accounts in the house of the latter. This rests on the evidence of Venkatramanna and Govindapa Malapa the Record keeper in the Sircy Catcherry, states that Krishnarow came one day to him and asked him for some Kusba accounts, which he refused to give him without some written authority, and that he shortly afterwards saw him and a revenue Carcoon Poorsha Ahampa looking through some records. Poorsha Ahampa, however, states that this is not the case, and that though Krishnarow on his way to the Catcherry one day asked him for some accounts (without specifying what he wanted) he did not go with him into the record room, but that he saw him there one day with Malapa. the record keeper. It is also alleged by several witnesses that after these accounts had been sent by the Mamledar to the Moonsiff's Court, Krishnarow managed to get them back. It appears that the Moonsiff was absent on leave when they were first sent, and Krishnarow it is said went and told the Head Goomasta that he had better send them back as they might be wanted. Krishnarow has denied this. His version of the story is that the Head Goomasta asked him whether he should send them back, and Krishnarow said he could do as he liked. It does not appear very clearly whether the dafter was brought back and placed before the Mamlutdar or not. There is no doubt, however, that it was at once sent to be placed in the record room, and beyond the mere fact of the possibility of any body obtaining access to it, there is nothing to show that Krishnarow did obtain such access to it as would have enabled him to open it and make any alterations in the accounts and seal them up again with the Mamlutdar's seal. It must be observed that Krishnarow is a connection of Pandapa.

The fact alleged against Gopal Krishna is that he was seen examining the accounts in company with Krishnarow. This rests on the evidence of Venkatramanna and Govindapa.

Pandapa has produced evidence in order to prove that Jinnawa inhabited the house which formed the subject of dispute. Krishnarow in his defence merely produces some accounts to show that he was engaged in the Catcherry on such works as would require him to refer to records and accounts. Gopal Krishna has produced evidence to prove that Venkutramanna's statement that he never had possession of the accounts is false. In examining the above evidence I will take the facts in the order in which they occurred. The only proof that Krishnarow and Gopal Krishnaya were examining these accounts consists of the depositions of Venkatramanna and Govindapa. I have no hesitation however, in declaring these two witnesses to be utterly unworthy of credit. The reluctant, clogged way in which they gave their evidence, and their general bearing and manner have convinced me that no reliance can be placed on them. I would not necessarily place implicit reliance on the evidence produced by Gopal Krishna, as his witnesses gave their evidence somewhat as if they had been taught what they were to say just before they came into the Court. But putting aside their evidence, I would at once reject [illegible] of Venkatramanna and Govindapa, I therefore consider that the fact above referred to is not proved.

I do not consider that there is anything necessarily suspicious in the fact of Krishnarow asking Malapa and Poorshatumapa for records and accounts. It does not appear that he asked for any particular accounts of any particular years; but it is proved that at that time he was engaged in preparing some accounts of outstanding balances, and there is nothing improbable [illegible] the fact that he might require old accounts &c. for [illegible] to the fact of Krishnarow having the [illegible]unts sent back by the Head Goomasta [illegible] the Catcherry. This is not proved. The [illegible] object he could have had in doing this [illegible] have an opportunity of access to the ac[illegible] is nothing, however, to show that he did obtain possession of them and the one part which is proved, is not sufficient to establish any charge against him.

As already observed there can be no doubt that some of the accounts have been tampered with. They belong to the years 1253, 1254, 1261, 1262, 1264, and 1265 Fusli. They were produced in accordance with an application made by Pandapa. There is no reason for doubting the evidence of the Vakeel, who proves that the reasons assigned by Pandapa before the Magistrate for making such application, is not true. Under these circumstances I consider that the burden of proving his innocence is rightly thrown upon Pandapa. He must then show proof or at least strong ground for supposing that he was ignorant of the fact that the account had been tampered with. The accounts as they originally stood proved beyond a doubt that the assessment had been always paid by Bomana and his son (or nephew) Bennapa. Pandapa, however, both in the Civil Suit and in the present case has attempted to prove that Jinnawa's title to the house was good, or in other words to prove that the false evidence which he has produced agrees with the real facts of the case. The evidence which he has produced in the present case, does not in my opinion prove the alleged fact, but this does not affect the question of his guilt or innocence. The accounts as they originally stood may be entirely false, and Jinnawa or her husband Bharmana may have paid the assessment, and not Bomana or Bennapa, but the fact still remains undisputed that false evidence has been made use of. It is impossible to determine by whom the alteration in the accounts were made, or when they were made. The arrangements for the safe custody of the Simabhoge's records have been so defective that anybody almost might have had an opportunity of obtaining access to them. I do not, however, consider it necessary to enquire into this point any further. Pandapa has also endeavoured to prove that the house formed a subject of dispute between Bennapa and Jinnawa for some years. It is not, however, alleged that this dispute was brought before any Court or other authority for adjudication: there was, therefore, no possible cause why anybody should then have had any interest in making any alteration in the accounts. In fact there is nothing to show, nor has it been alleged, that these accounts have ever been called for in evidence before the present case. The only conclusion then that can be drawn is that the accounts have been tampered with in reference to the present case, and the only person who could derive any benefit therefrom is Pandapa. Two points in his defence now deserve notice. In the first place it is urged that the items under which the names were altered have reference not merely to the house in dispute, but to that and two others the undoubted property of Bomana and Bennapa, that consequently he would never have been so foolish as to attempt to make it appear that Jinnawa had paid the assessment for all three. This plea is merely an assertion that a person cannot overreach himself. Perhaps, if Pandapa or the man who actually tampered with the accounts, had at the time considered carefully the nature of the items, he would have seen that any alteration of the name must for the reason above stated be immediately detected. I do not admit that would necessarily be the case, as there was no reason why the question of the ownership of the other two houses should have been raised in the original suit: but I consider that even had such been the case it would only show that the guilty person had not been sufficiently careful to avoid detection, and as so often happens, had overlooked a fact apparently so palpable. In the second place it is urged that Pandapa, if he had been acting fraudulently, would have called merely for the accounts which had been tampered with and not for others also in which the names of Bomana and Benapa appear. I admit that there is some apparent truth in this plea that it is difficult to understand why he should have called for accounts which would show how false the others were. But it is by no means impossible to reconcile this with his guilt. It may well have happened that for some reason or other the accounts were produced in Court before they could all be falsified; and this consideration will lead to an explanation of why Krishnarow, a connection of Pandapa, should have the dafter sent back to the Catcherry. So long as it remained in the Court it could not be touched, or if it had been opened there, it could not have been resealed. But when once brought back to the Catcherry, the case was different and opportunity might there be found to complete the fraud. As I have already observed, there is nothing to show that Krishnarow or any other person obtained access to it; and the fact that the access could not be obtained may explain the fact why so many of the accounts appear unaltered. I consider then that it is clearly established that Pandapa did know that the evidence was false.

The Court differing from the assessors finds that Pandapa bin Venktesha is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that he has corruptly used as true evidence, evidence which he knew to be fabricated, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 196 of the Indian Penal Code and the Court directs that the said Pandapa bin Venktesha do suffer two years, rigorous imprisonment and do pay a fine of Rupees two hundred, or in default do suffer rigorous imprisoment for a further period of six months. The Court also orders that a warrant be issued for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to Pandapa which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of this District.

The Court concurring with the assessors finds that Krishnarow is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that he has abetted the offence of fabricating false evidence and of corruptly using as true such false evidence, and the Court directs that the said Krishnarow be discharged.

The Court concurring with the Assessors finds that Gopal Krishna is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge namely that he has fabricated false evidence and directs that the said Gopal Krishna be [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. Saatararn on behalf of the prisoner urged the following grounds of appeal against the above decision, as against Pandapa, and the record and proceedings in the case were thereupon called for by the High Court, from the Court below:—

That no evidence at all has been adduced to show that the entries which were the *corpus delicti* were fabricated.

That no evidence at all has been adduced to show any knowledge on the part of Pandapa of the fabrication if any.

That the evidence, privileged communications, has been illegally received against Pandapa.

That the evidence of a witness was illegally dispensed with, though material to him, and thereby the evidence of important exhibits has been excluded.

That Pandapa did not use the evidence in any way, first, because he did not request its being applied or, and because he did not put it in either by himself or through his Vakeel, and the transmission of the books from the Mamlutdar's catcherry to the Moonsiff's court does not constitute a "using" of the evidence.

That the onus of proof to disprove guilty knowledge was wrongly thrown upon Pandapa.

That the charge has not been proved.

The appeal came on for hearing this day, when Mr. Anstey and Mr. Bayley appeared on behalf of the prisoner; but as soon as their lordships the Judges had taken their seats, and the case was called on, they acquitted the prisoner without calling on the Counsel for the prisoner to address the Court.

Mr. Anstey represented that in this case there was another instance where the Court at Honore had received evidence as to privileged communications between a prisoner and his Vakeel. Not long ago, the Judges had occasion to animadvert upon the receipt of such evidence by Mr. White, but possibly the present Acting Judge had not been in possession of the orders of this Court when trying this case.

Sir Joseph Arnould, C. J.—This is a gross instance of a Judge confounding facts which merely give rise to a suspicion, with facts which are necessary to support a conviction. There is no evidence at all, and the Acting Judge should be told that he ought not to have examined the prisoner Pandappa's Vakeel upon communications received from him.

Tucker, J., dissented from the observations made by the Chief Justice, holding however that there was no evidence to convict, the prisoner with knowledge of the fabrication, when using the document.

Warden J. concurred with the Chief Justice.—*Conviction and sentence annulled.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*6th September.*

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Shapoorjee Nowrojee vs. Arjoon Sooryajee.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Mr. Nusserwanjee, Pleader, stated that in an action for rent brought by the plaintiff against the defendant and tried by His Honor the Third Judge, a verdict was entered for Rs. 2-4. The application was to increase the amount of the verdict to Rs. 13-8 the amount claimed in the summons. The defendant had previously to this action admitted an amount of rent at twelve annas per month claimed by the plaintiff and allowed a verdict to go in favour of the landlord (plaintiff). The fact of the existence of the landlord and tenant thus being established, the plaintiff served a letter upon the defendant calling upon him to pay Rs. 12 per month instead of twelve annas. To this letter defendant sent no reply. The law implied a contract on the part of the tenant to pay increased rent demanded. The pleader in support of his position cited a case referred to in Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant p. 497, where it had been held that "if the landlord had given a notice to quit or pay a certain rent, that he might recover that amount of rent if the tenant held over."

His Honor the Third Judge remarked that it was a case where the defendant strenuously and persistently contested the right of the plaintiff and of those persons through whom he by right of purchase obtained possession of the ground. Besides, the defendant told the server of the notice that he declined to pay increased rent. The defendant had been contesting the right of the plaintiff and his vendors for a long time past; in such a case the Court did not come to the conclusion that there was an implied contract on the part of the tenant to pay increased rent.

The Court confirmed the verdict originally entered, and refused the application.

Wednesday, 7th September.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ)

Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell vs. Ragoonath Govindjee.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 249 for breach of contract in not completing the white-washing and repairing of certain houses situated in the Fort and at Mazagon. On the 5th of August last the now defendant brought an action against the plaintiff for a sum alleged to be due for work performed, he gained the action as he produced a paper or memorandum which Cursetjee acknowledged to be in his handwriting, wherein it was stated that Ragoonath had completed his contract, and was entitled to the sum for which he sued the plaintiff in this case. His Solicitor Mr. Green alleged that the document was conditional on the event of the defendant completing the repairs he had undertaken; but he had not done so, and plaintiff was prepared to prove by witnesses that defendant had failed in his contract.

Mr Nusserwanjee, for defendant, maintained that the document now alluded to had formed part of the former proceedings, when the defendant in the present case was plaintiff. That document had been adjudicated upon, and he objected to its introduction in the present case, and also pointed out that the case could not stand as the summons was at present worded, the verdict in the former case proving that defendant had completed his contract and was entitled to the amount sued for by him.

His Honor was of the same opinion, as the defendant's advocate, and offered plaintiff's attorney the option of amending the summons. This Mr. Green refused as he said he was prepared with entirely new matter which would give a different complexion to the case than the court appeared then to have. On his declining to amend the summons (which Mr. Nasserwanjee opposed) his Honor said he could do no other than nonsuit the plaintiff. The very same question had been tried in the previous suit, and it was useless going into the present one, as it had been before decided, and it was not to be supposed he would by an adverse verdict in the present case capsize his former judgment. Mr. Green reminded the Judge that it was at the suggestion of the Court the present action was brought. His Honor begged leave to differ from the learned Advocate, as he had, on the contrary, always advised people to give that Court as wide a berth as possible.

The Plaintiff was nonsuited.

Thursday, 8th September.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE SECOND JUDGE'S COURT.

There were two causes set down for hearing before the Second Judge this day, in which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company were defendants. On the first of these cases being called on, Mr. Sutherland, an officer in the Company's service, in the Claims Department, appeared on behalf of the Company. Mr. Crawford, the Company's Solicitor, was in Court, but did not interfere; being mindful, we presume, of his declaration in the "Huntah" case, that he would appear no more before the Second Judge.

The Judge, to Mr. Sutherland.—Who are you, Sir?

Mr. Sutherland.—I am an Officer in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and appear here to represent them.

The Judge.—What is your position in the Company's service?

Mr. Sutherland.—I am a Station Master, but have no Station in my charge at present. I am employed in the Claims Department

The Judge.—I cannot allow you to conduct this case on the Company's behalf. Defendants must appear. We have hitherto recognised Mr. Crawford as an Officer of the Company, and as such entitled to represent them. Mr. Crawford is in Court, and he should appear for the Company.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which His Honor said to Mr. Sutherland—"Sir, I can only recognise you if you are authorized by the defendants, or some competent Officer on their behalf, to appear for them."

Immediately after this, Mr. Crawford handed to Mr. Sutherland a written authority to represent the Railway Company in the cases in question.

The Judge.—This will not do. Mr. Crawford is in Court and he should appear.

Mr. Crawford then rose and said—"I decline to appear before your Honor; but as an Officer of the Company on whom all legal process is served, and who has on all occasions represented the Company in this Court, I have authorized Mr. Sutherland to represent the Company in these cases."

The Judge.—I cannot admit Mr Sutherland in the matter. [*To the Clerk of the Court*] Have a summons served on the Company to attend personally.

Mr. Sutherland.—I believe I am fully authorised, and beg your Honor will record my protest against not being heard.

The Judge.—What is your case?

Mr. Sutherland.—I want the plaintiff to prove his case.

The Judge.—Ah! prove his case! We cannot admit of such a defence here. I postpone the case for the personal attendance of the Company.

Mr. Crawford.—I shall bring this matter to the notice of the full Court on Tuesday next, as I have no intention of being *compelled* to appear before your Honor.

The Judge.—Very well; postpone till Tuesday next, the full Court day.

Postponed accordingly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant, the qualities of Mr. David Buchanan are exaggerated to a very great extent, and it is rather unpleasant to contradict the statements made by your special reporter. Had he inquired into it, he would have received a more minute detail of the Slip, commencing from the time it was started by the worthy old gentleman Mr. A. Viegas, the Projector of the same, and from the commencement of the work by Mr. George Jenkins, the Engineer who came out from England for laying out the same. It is the abovementioned gentlemen, the contractor Dorabjee Nasserwanjee Mistry, and partly Mr. R. Duggan to whom the credit is due.

Mr. D. Buchanan came out from England only as a shipwright to superintend the taking up and repairing ships on the Slip, in consequence of Mr. Jenkins being obliged to go home for the benefit of his health; and after his departure Mr. R. Duggan resumed charge of the works for eight months before Mr Buchanan knew anything about the Slip. Mr. R. Duggan has erected all the Company's machinery without any aid from Mr. D. Buchanan, and likewise has given great help to the contractor in finishing the Slip; and I can conscientiously say that the contractor has not received any assistance from Mr. D. Buchanan.

A full report of the Slip will be given at the time of opening the [illegible]

FAIR PL[illegible]

7th September, 1864.

ALTERATIONS IN THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Among the proposed alterations in the regulations of the Bombay University Calendar for the year 1863-64 that will be submitted by the Syndicate to the Senate for its sanction at its meeting on Saturday next, is the removal of Physical Geography with its influence on History from the list of the "selected subjects" of the B. A. Examination. It is feared that this alteration, if sanctioned, will be brought into effect in the present academic year. If it is the case it cannot but be sheer injustice to those B. A. candidates who may have chosen Physical Geography as one of their selected subjects, and who may have been studying it since their little-go" in February last, to be told *now*, when there *are* scarcely six months for their B. A. Examination, that the subject of their choice has incurred the displeasure of the learned Syndics; that they have spent time and labour upon its study in vain; that Humboldt, Darwin, and Hughes have been discarded by the University, and that, therefore, they may now select another subject, though it may be quite strange to them, and though there may be very little time for them to prepare it satisfactorily. It is not to be supposed that changes and alterations in the regulations and bye-laws of the University are deprecated here. It is only hoped that our *Alma Mater* will take care not to show activity at the expense of her undergraduates. Under these circumstances, you, Mr. Editor, will confer a great benefit upon the undergraduates concerned in the change if you kindly exert your influence in averting an act of injustice by drawing the attention of the Members of the Senate to the necessity of not making the alteration effective in the present year, if they think it at all advisable to sanction it.

It is also proposed that a B. A. candidate who offers himself to be examined in Butler shall make himself acquainted not only with the Analogy, the Dissertation on Virtue, and the three Sermons on Human Nature, but also with all the Sermons of the Bishop. Now, bearing in mind that the B. A. standard is already so high as to have its utility questioned, and that the number of subjects now exacted from every B. A. candidate is too great to admit of any further augmentation, how important and necessary is it then for the Members of the Senate to consider well the advisability of the change before they allow it to pass. An early insertion of this letter in your influential journal will oblige

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

Poona, 7th September 1864.

A WAIL FROM THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Several letters have recently appeared in the columns of your valuable journal advocating an increase of pay for the Bombay Police Force. I hope you will kindly find a space for this also. In consequence of the prevalent high prices of every article of consumption now in Bombay, the present pay of the whole of the European, and the lower grades of the Native Police, has become quite inadequate to meet their daily wants. The native portion of the Force may hope for better things by and bye, as the great increase that has lately taken place in the price of native labour no doubt will shortly render it necessary for the authorities to increase the present pay of the sepoys, so as to induce them to remain in the Police. It has become a matter of difficulty now to get natives of any discription to take service in the Police Force. This is not to be wondered at when it is known that coolies receive from 12 to [illegible] rupees per month for their labour in Bombay, while the Police sepoy receives only Rs 8. The only persons that will take service in the Police force now on a salary of Rs. 8 per month are some stupid and useless men who cannot get employment elsewhere. In order to recruit the native branch of the force it has become necessary to indiscriminately admit into its ranks every candidate that comes, without reference to their characters or qualifications for the duties that they will have to perform. The peculiar and responsible duties that policemen have to perform requires that they should be carefully selected, and that none but intelligent and energetic men of good character be employed in the Police force.

But, so long as the pay of the sepoy is less than that of a coolie labourer, it need not be expected that intelligent and qualified men will take service in the Police. When it is borne in mind that the peculiar duties of the Police affords great facility, and necessity compels some of them to have recourse to dishonesty and bribery, then the mistaken notion of economy in keeping these men on a salary that is only half enough to support them will be apparent. It does not save much for the State, while it demoralizes the Police and renders it necessary for some of them to have recourse to dishonesty and malpractises. So long as the Government keep these men on a salary that is only half enough to support them; so long will they consider themselves in duty bound to make up the deficiency by a little *dustoorees*. Thus people should not be surprised if they hear of some more cases like those which appeared in the newspapers a short time ago, where it is stated that some Parsees [illegible] one of the men in blue had him placed before the Magistrate for asking for a little *dustooree* in the shape of a few rupees; a second was check-mated by some other persons [illegible] a third was convicted by the Magistrate and fined Rs. [illegible] for squeezing ten rupees out of a poor man in his custody. This shows a very unsatisfactory state of things, and the only effectual remedy is an increase of pay for the Police. The native branch of the Police Force are very badly paid and the European branch even more worse. A short time ago Mr. Forjett thought fit to have the pay of many of the European Constables considerably reduced, with what view I never could

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

earn. The Europeans are so few in number that the reduction could not have added much to the bulk of the Treasury, although it pressed very hard upon those from whom it was taken. The European branch of the Police are 44 in number, 35 of whom receive a fixed salary of less than Rs. 100 per month. Sixteen of these receive only Rs. 65 per month, while others have their salaries fixed as low as Rs. 50 per month. I need hardly add that the above salaries are quite insufficient to procure for a European family at the present time in Bombay the commonest necessaries of life. These men deserve to be dealt with in a spirit of greater liberality. Some of them have served the Government for more than 20 years in this country, and now find themselves receiving a pittance quite insufficient to supply their daily wants. It is to be hoped that Sir Bartle Frere will take the matter into his consideration and do something to better the present condition of the Police. I know it would take as many letters from a "Bobby" to bring the matter to the notice of Government as it would take snow balls to heat an oven, but supposing Mr Editor that you took up your valuable pen some day on the subject then the "Bobbys" might hope for something being done.

Bombay, 8th September. **AMICUS CURLÆ.**

THE MYSORE COFFEE HARLUT.

(To the Editor of the Madras Times).

SIR,—The Mysore Coffee Harlut—an excise tax of one Rupee per cwt.—has met with a great deal of unqualified abuse from people who, from ignorance of the country, are unacquainted with the influence the tax has had, in developing its resources. It has been called a barbarous impost—unsound in principal—unjust in practice—excessive in amount—a tax which increases on the acre, in exact proportion to the efforts of the cultivator—in other words, a tax on improvements. It has been censured as encouraging slovenly cultivation, and as tending rather to squander, than to utilize the jungle lands of Mysore. Of these objections, I shall notice only two, about which, there can be no dispute, and which can, I believe, be readily proved.

The tax (1) is certainly an excessive one for Europeans, and in the majority of instances, presses as heavily on Natives. To get at perfectly accurate statistics as regards the producing capabilities of European and native coffee is simply impossible. There is no such thing as a survey ever attempted. As a matter of form an approximation to the acreage is somehow arrived at and entered in the Putta. But this may be, and often is, sometimes many acres over and sometimes many under, the amount of land within the boundaries. Any conclusions therefore based on Government returns must necessarily be fallacious. The experience however of individual planters enables them to form conclusions sufficiently near the mark for our purpose. The result of my own observation is, that the Harlut may be safely put down as equal to seven Rupees an acre. This calculation is based on the produce of three Estates in my neighbourhood of ascertained size. One of them is under my own management and gives an average of over 7 cwt. an acre. Another belonging to a brother planter gives between 7 and 8 cwt. an acre. A third which can hardly be called old coffee and some of which is not in full bearing gave this year upwards of 8 cwt. an acre. And, when we come to consider that none of these Estates are under high cultivation, viz., in the sense in which the term is used in Ceylon and Wynaad. Seven cwt. an acre may be fairly put down as what, on the average, any number of old plantations under ordinary management might be reasonably expected to yield. This assessment is equal to more than treble what is levied in the Madras Presidency.

It is a difficult matter to form any opinion of the yield of native coffee gardens. It may however be generally asserted that, where natives have taken up lands of say from 50 to 100 acres, the amount of coffee produced is something very small. Where, on the other hand, native planting has been confined to the patch of jungle land (Heattoo) which every man has round his house, and which may vary in extent from a few goods to as many acres. I should be inclined to estimate the produce of their trees, as little, if at all, inferior to our own. Nor is this much to be wondered at. When we come to consider, that their houses are always in well sheltered situations and generally surrounded by the best of land which, is regularly manured by the refuse, rubbish, and drainage from the dwellings. On these village patches then, which, in the aggregate, must amount to a large extent of land, the excise Harlut presses as heavily as it does on European plantations. The holders of these heavy bearing patches I need hardly observe are necessarily a large majority of the native coffee owners. The Mysore Harlut then may be fairly put down as a tax which is an excessive one to all Europeans and to the majority of the native cultivators.

The tax (2) increases on the acre in exact proportion to the efforts of the cultivator—in other wards, it is a tax on improvements. This, Sir, is a kind of taxation which has, I believe, even been abolished by the Madras Government which does not now raise the rent of a man's land, because he has dug a well to water it. The case of a ryot who applies water and planter who applies phosphate of lime to his land, are precisely analogous. Both cultivators alike increase the producing power of the soil. Their labour however meets with a widely different reward. The ryot enjoys the entire increase. The planter shares his with the Government. The Circar is delighted to hear that a man who only produced four cwt. last year, has produced eight this, and marks its sense of his efforts by doubling his tax. A paternal Government (as a Coorg planter would say in the bitterness of his soul) has provided a tax of such marvellous elasticity that it expands with every basket of manure, and every pound of phosphates. I might go into the other points that have been urged against [illegible] But it would [illegible] ing additional reasons against a tax which, has been shown to be excessive, and consequently unjust to the majority of European and native planters in Mysore.

Let us now see what can be said on the other side of the question. With all the defects we have noticed it is certain that the tax has suited the natives, it is equally certain that it has not, hitherto, at least, been complained of by Europeans. It would seem to be a difficult matter to find anything in favour of a tax to which there are so many solid objections. We shall, however, at the outset, find so many things in its favour as to make it a matter of doubt whether a retention of the tax would not be preferable to an alteration in the mode of assessment. Let us first of all consider the tax without any reference to Europeans. It has suited the climate, and the circumstances of the natives. Above all, it was admirably suited to the detached, and for the most part, patchy pieces of jungle scattered over the whole of Western Mysore.

It has (No. 1) suited the climate because coffee inland of the Ghaut ranges, will not grow, or rather will not last, without the shade of the jungle trees. It is well known that shade coffee under the most favourable circumstances comes slowly into bearing. Planted in the way natives could alone afford to plant it, it is certain that coffee does not come into bearing for about six or seven years. A land tax would therefore have acted as a bar to a poor man putting down coffee at all for he could not have paid the tax that would necessarily have fallen due long before his plants came into bearing. It has (No. 2) suited the circumstances of the natives because they were all engaged in paddy cultivation—which provided sufficiently, if not amply, for their necessities. They would not readily have taken to a cultivation which they knew but little of, had there been a fixed tax to pay. The rapid spread of planting amongst the natives must be entirely attributed to the fact that a man risked little or nothing by dibbling down a few thousand plants. He was always certain that there would be no demand for tax, till he had coffee to meet it. To this it may be objected that slovenly cultivation naturally followed. I answer that it is better to have slovenly cultivation than none at all. No European would have taken up these detached patches of jungle—and, had not the villagers cultivated them in some sort of way. A vast quantity of land in the aggregate, that is now bearing coffee, would have remained waste to this day. It must further be considered in favour of the Harlut system that the machinery required for the allotments of land, and the collection of the tax, is extremely simple. There is none of the delay or expense of a survey. The boundaries of a piece of land are settled in a few minutes, and should there be only one claimant the grant is made out in a few days. The tax is collected without the slightest trouble or inconvenience, especially so to the villagers, who for the most part sell to Soucars who pay the tax when exporting the coffees. Seeing that the Harlut system has up to this operated so advantageously for the body of the people, Mr. Bowring may well hesitate before abolishing it. Nor has Mr. Bowring any evidence that the tax is disliked by the Mysore planters. It is certain that they have not hitherto asked for any change. This may be attributed partly to the fact that to some, who, held lands of considerable extent, a change in the mode of assessment would have been either a matter of indifference, or not at all desirable—partly to the numerical inferiority of the European planters.

When I entered the Astagram division in 1855 there was only one European coffee planter in it. At the present moment, I believe, there are not more than a dozen tax-paying coffee concerns in the whole of Mysore, and of these one-third have only paid tax within the last few years. It is not surprising that so small a body of settlers did not think themselves of sufficient importance, to request an alteration which would, as it was well known, clash with native interests. The number of European plantations is, however, now so rapidly increasing, that it should be considered whether some alteration cannot be made which, would put all classes somewhat on a par with planters in other parts of India. A land tax at present though it would suit Europeans would not suit natives. Though the majority of the latter are heavily taxed, the same reasons that, as I have shown, existed formerly in favor of the Harlut, exist, to a considerable extent now. A large quantity of coffee has recently been planted by natives, and hundreds of odd patches and ravines remain to be planted still. The excise no doubt ought ultimately to be converted into a land tax, but the change is neither necessary nor advisable at present. All that is required is such a reduction in the tax—as would at least assimilate it in amount to that levied in British territory. It will be observed that people complain principally of the tax as pressing heavily on high cultivation. But, it is abundantly clear, that the tax on that point, is mainly a bad tax, because it is an excessive one. If the tax was computed on the basis that an acre of old coffee ought at least to yield 6 cwt, few would have much reason to complain. A tax of five annas four pies (5 As. 4 P.) *a cwt* on 6 cwts, would be equal to the Madras tax of 2 rupees per acre. I venture to hope, Sir, that a reduction, calculated on such a moderate basis, will not be thought an unreasonable concession to ask from Government.

While commenting on the oppressive nature of this tax it would be unjust not to mention that Government has always shown the most creditable consideration in the collection of it. Europeans might be called on, as natives are, to pay their tax as every batch of coffee passes the frontier. But they are allowed to pay in the lump at the end of the season. It should be known too that the Mysore Government has always dealt in the most liberal manner with those planters who have taken up more land than their means allowed them to cultivate within the prescribed period of five years. Had the coffee rules been carried out many acres might have been resumed by Government: not an acre has been, or I venture to say, is likely to be resumed.

SIND.

FATAL RESULT OF KICKING A NATIVE.—The highly reprehensible practice too common among Europeans in this country of striking their native servants, has led to the death of one of these individuals and to the very inadequate punishment of the person who assaulted him. We refer to the case of Sergeant Lees, of the Ordnance Department, who was tried in Hydrabad on the 18th of June, for having kicked his servant on the 6th March and injured him to such an extent that the man died in hospital on the 24th of the same month. By the report published elsewhere of the proceedings of the General Court Martial before which Lees was tried, it will be seen that he has been sentenced to reduction to the rank and pay of a Gunner and to suffer one year's imprisonment. As remarked by Sir William Mansfield, this punishment is much too mild; but it will surprise the reader a great deal more to learn that the prisoner very nearly escaped trial through the neglect of the medical officer in charge of the Civil Hospital. We learn on good authority that he held no *post mortem* examination of the deceased and took no steps to acquaint the authorities with the circumstances of the man's death, though the latter was over a fortnight under his treatment. It is more than probable that nothing would have been heard of the affair, if one of the relatives of the deceased had not reported it to the Fouzdar. This functionary instituted enquiries and ascertained he was correctly informed, when he laid the subject before the civil authorities who forwarded it to the Commissioner. Mr. Mansfield had to look upon the matter as one of such a grave nature as to require that it should be communicated to Government. This resulted in Serjeant Lees's trial, and to the removal of the medical officer above alluded to whose services, as recently announced officially, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. *Sindian, September* 3.

MADRAS.

WE yesterday published in our Local column, the Order of the Governor in Council, on the papers laid before him by the Committee of Mangement of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum showing the state and progress of that institution, during the year 1863-64, and were glad to learn that its prospects are exceedingly encouraging in every point of view. His Excellency observes that the reports submitted to him, including that of the acting Inspector of the Educational Department, "show that both branches of the Institution have been carefully and efficiently managed; that the children have been well instructed, and that marked improvement in their physical development has resulted from their removal to the bracing climate of Ootacamund. The question (he adds) whether the climate of the Neilgherry Hills is suitable to Eurasian children, may now be considered to be quite set at rest."—*Athenæum and Daily News, Sept.* 2.

THE NEW PLANET.—The planet stated to have been discovered by Mr. Pogson in February last which was supposed to be the eightieth of the group, and which had already received the name of *Sappho*, we learn from the *Popular Science Review* turns out to be the same as that detected in October 1862, at Copenhagen, known as the seventy-sixth or *Freia*. Such mistakes must be unavoidable at present, from the great number of those little objects, whilst the ephemerides are not always exact. Another case of the same kind occurs in the observations of the asteroid observed by Mr. Pogson for *Concordia*, but which it has also been found by M. Oppolzer are those made of the planet *Freia*.—*Times, Sept.* 2.

BENGAL.

INSOLVENT COURT.

In re Johann Janssen an Insolvent.

MR. JUSTICE LEVINGE.—Having disposed of Reuss case I come now to consider a much more important one, *viz.* the matter of Janssen's insolvency. The Insolvent's Schedule shows his debts to be Rs. 8 lakhs 92,807, the debts due to him being Rs. 3 lakhs 87,236, leaving a balance against him of Rs. 5 lakhs 55,071, £6,150 sterling is the amount due to the opposing creditors. The assets at present in the hands of the official Assignee amount to about Rs. 10,000. Kohn Speyer and Co., they oppose the Insolvent's discharge under three heads, First, contracting debts fraudulently; second contracting debts without the reasonable expectation of paying them; third, for gross misconduct in contracting the debts. It appears from the facts proved that the insolvent began life with every prospect of [illegible] He received an excellent mercantile education in Hamburgh in his father's office, and in that of other large firms; on account of his abilities and his perseverance, his father was induced to send him to the East. On his arrival here he entered the respectable firm of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller and Co. in whose service he continued for a period of three years, drawing a salary of 3 to 400 Rs. per mensem, with the privilege of trading on his own account. He appears from the evidence to have been successful in his speculations at the termination of the three years he left his employment, and set up in business in May 1861 on his own account. His capital was confined to a sum of Rs. 18,000, about 5 or 6000 of which was cash. At the outset he was successful. He went to England in August 1861 to form a connection, and returned in December of the same year, bringing with him orders and Letters of Credit, from £70,000 to 80,000 sterling. I am not going to stop here to comment on the conduct of the insolvent, or traders in general, embarking in trade on their own account with hardly any capital; my judgement in this case will turn upon a wholly different matter, it is manifest from the evidence, that the Insolvent speculated very largely without having sufficient capital to meet losses and contingencies. He was, as I said, at the outset successful, and was encouraged to go beyond his depth, and several unexpected disasters and misfortunes led to his insolvency and to the frauds he has committed. He met with a considerable loss by the wreck of the *Nova Scotia* on the 19th December 1862, losing Rs. 50,000, owing to his being insured free of particular average. If merchants will run the risk and insure free of particular average to save a small premium, they must abide by the consequences. Then, he says, he lost by his Banian Kally Kissen whom he charges with having deceived him in shipments. He says he had to pay Rs. 35,000 to compromise an action brought against him by this Banian, but had he had the evidence which is now in his possession, the result would have been different. I really do not know how this may be, nor is it very material. He met with other losses; then came the tightness in the Money Market, he says he lost from 30 to 35 per cent, on the most approved bills. The crisis in the Money Market operated against him in another way, he was put under heavy demurrage not having the cash to procure freight in the Bazar. It is clear that he was not hopelessly embarrassed, and this led the insolvent to commit the deliberate frauds that have this day been brought to light. I cannot find language too strong to express the censure of the Court. The insolvent has over and over again brought himself within the provisions of the insolvent law, which points out the duty of the Court to leave him open to the severe personal punishment at the hands of some of his creditors provided by the Act to meet the case of traders who contract their debts fraudulently, and which I shall expressly refer to at the conclusion of my Judgment. But the insolvent has gone further, he not only gave evidence calculated to mislead the Court, but I believe, he deliberately gave false evidence, and evidence which he must have known, as I shall show presently to have been false at the time he gave it, and thus he has brought himself within the reach of the Criminal Code, should he be indicted for giving false evidence. For this conduct, the decision of the Court must be severe. After the evidence given by the Insolvent when he was examined before me on 6th August, I considered that my duty would have been other than that it now plainly is—I did not think he would have been guilty of deliberate frauds but of a minor offence, *viz* of gross neglect of duty as a trader, and particularly with respect to the shipments of Rice to Kohn Speyer & Co. and that he had exhibited a want of a caution highly reprehensible in a mercantile man. But now the case has assumed a wholly different character and complexion. The private letters of the Insolvent have brought to light the true nature of his dealings, and exposed his conduct. On the former examination the Insolvent informed the Court, that he could not account for the shipments to the opposing creditors turning out so badly, unless it was that the Natives whom he had employed, had deceived him. He said he had no books to produce to show the entries of the price paid for this rice, a circumstance, I considered suspicious, and if true, I was prepared to have punished the Insolvent, for I never omit an opportunity of condemning the conduct of traders in keeping their accounts properly and regularly and of punishing them for such conduct, I defy any man to know how he stands without having his books properly kept, and balanced from time to time, so that, at any time the real state of the Traders affairs may at once appear. Janssen went on to state that he had no Banian at the date of these shipments per "*Egeria*" and "*Good Hope*" and he entered into a minute account of the purchase of the rice. How he went to the Bazar, met the Brokers, had the Rice pointed out, approved of it how he sent his sircars to see it packed in bags, and placed on board ship, receiving from his sircars samples; and he swore that he had been deceived by them, that he had paid for the best Table or Patna Rice, whilst they had shipped that of a far inferior quality. He also made a remarkable statement which I cannot pass by without observation. He said that he conducted himself in procuring these two shipments, as other merchants were in the habit of doing in Calcutta who were without Banians. I was prepared to say that bad precedents and practices if established; would have afforded no shelter to the Insolvent. I would have dealt severely with him for his carelessness in shipping the rice without personally inspecting it, or satisfying himself that it was what he represented it to be I was rather doubtful about the statement that he had been deceived by the natives in his employ; because he had according to his own showing, suffered a severe loss from the alleged misconduct of Kally Kissen his former Banian, whom he had charged with deceiving him in the character and quality of a large shipment by the "Patrician;" therefore on his own showing, he had every reason for the exercise of even ordinary caution, now I am convinced his evidence is false, and as I shall show out of his own letters wholly untrue. The fact is the fraud was deliberate, and the last resort of a ruined man who had not the courage and the common honesty to stay his hand, call a meeting of his creditors, and lay the state of his affairs fairly before them.

That Messrs. Khon Speyer & Co., have been deceived, and made the victims of a most deliberate fraud, there is not the least possible doubt. The insolvent took care, not to describe the quality of the rice on the faces of the invoices. He simply describes them as bags of rice not bags of Patna or Table rice. Here he steered clear of a wilful misrepresentation. If they had been described to have been Patna rice, the wilful misrepresentation would have been detected on the arrival of the cargo in port, but he prices the rice in the invoice per *Egeria* at 3-6-3 per maund, and per *Good Hope* at 3-4-6 per maund, whereas, in point of fact, the outside value of the stuff in both consignments did not exceed 1-8 per maund; and here again I may say, assuming the evidence of the insolvent to have been truthful, I should have made him responsible for his neglect is not describing the article shipped. I consider it the duty of a trader to do so, and that he received a well merited rebuke from the Consignees before the cargoes reached port for this apparent omission. He kept clear of a misrepresentation of the quality of the rice in the bills of lading, except the inference that may be drawn from the stated price per maund. I shall now turn to the letters produced here to day by Reuss the insolvent Partner, who annihilates the defence set of by the insolvent and convicts him of fraud on his own confession. I shall leave him open to imprisonment at the instance of the opposing creditors for his fraud upon them and at the conclusion of my judgment.

I shall state what my powers are as a Judge sitting in the Insolvent Court, and I shall exercise that authority to the utmost, I may, however, observe that if I dismissed his petition, the result would be that I should release the small mount of available assets now in the hands of the Official Assignee, and the debts due to the insolvent could not be collected for the benefit of the general body of creditors, and distributed rateably. Starting with the statement that the insolvent has declared he was deceived by the Natives in his employment as to the true character of the Rice he shipped to the opposing creditors, and remembering he said he paid the best price for the best Rice and drew against, believing it to be such, pricing it in the invoices at Rs. 3-6-3 and Rs. 3-4-6 per maund, I shall read the following extract from his letter dated 16th March, 1863, to Reuss, who was in England:—"In order to get through the payment of Rs. 21,000 I knew no other way but to ship 400 tons Cassila Rice and draw on Kohn, Speyrer & Co. for Table Rice. Do not tell these people anything yet. Particulars by next mail. Altogether it will be better to await whether the ship will go down. You had better wait with all these affairs to next mail, or Bombay mail, which leaves on 1st April. Tell them I hope to be pretty free of trouble, but I shall have to be very cautious; and if you do not get at home blank credits, I really do not know how you will pay Khon, Speyrer & Co. in August." Here we have the deliberate avowal of purposed fraud, which was carried into effect two days after the two invoices of Rice per *Egeria*, being dated the 18th and 21st of March; and I need hardly observe, that if his hopes of the ship being lost had been fulfilled, the frand would never have been detected. The next letter to Reuss is one of the same character: it is dated the 22nd day of March—six days later, the material part of which is as follows:—"I have overdrawn in February by the ship *Clara*, on 1321 and 1714 maunds, Rs. 8000 on Messrs. Gilty and Saverlander. I hope the ship will go down. You will say, why should I have done this? I could not go backward or forward." Messrs. Gilly and Saverlander do not oppose the insolvent. But it is clear that the fraud on Kohn, Speyer & Co. was not the first act of that character of which the insolvent had been guilty; and instead of going, as he says, neither backward nor forward, it is certain he went downard in his transactions, from bad to worse, and added fraud to fraud. This is clear from the subsequent passages of the letter of the 22nd day of March. He thus continues:—"I see only one way to help myself, and that is, I shall send Kohn, Speyrer & Co. 400 tons of Currie Ballam Rice, at Rs. 1-6, and draw in full at Rs. 3-4 I shall send those per *Egeria*, a slow ship. I can't help myself another way; otherwise I would not do it." We know by the date of the invoices per *Egeria* that the fraud was already committed. Further on in this long letter is to be found the following passage:—"About this overdrawing affair I would advise you to wait until the ship is out three and a half months, and then tell Kohn, Speyrer & Co. all about it, or what you think proper yourself. Tell them our head man has cheated us. Perhaps the ship will go down. You either tell Kohn, Speyrer & Co. openly we wanted money and you covered them; but it you cannot do this it is very bad. You had better say it is a Native consignment."

Here is to be found the suggestion of the same falsehood that he stated to the Court when examined—viz., that he had been deceived by the Natives in his employ. It would be hard to produce a letter more replete with fraud and suggested deceptions.

I have in giving judgment in the case of Reuss, his partner, to whom these letters were addressed, commented on his misconduct in not at once apprising Kohn, Speyrer & Co. of the fraud practised, and I have punished him for witholding that information. He was in time to do so and to prevent their accepting the drafts drawn against the shipments. It is clear that Reuss, although guilty in holding that information, disapproved of Janssen's conduct. Here is an extract from a private letter, written by Reuss to Janssen from England, and dated the 3rd May—a letter never written for any eye but Janssen's:—"You must be more straightforward; otherwise everything will go wrong. As soon as the *Egeria* comes in with the low quality of Rice I shall go to Kohn, Speyrer & Co., and tell them, 'Gentlemen, we have been wanting money; here is to cover you'—(meaning thereby, no doubt, to give them the amount overdrawn). This is much better than to substitute Natives; otherwise one is put on a level with them. Always straightforward is the best policy."

Reuss certainly did his best to recompense Khon, Speyrer & Co. their loss, as he borrowed from his father £900 in cash and paid this sum to Khon, Speyer & Co This he has sworn.

Although we have no letter in evidence written by the insolvent, confessing a fraud in the two consignments per *Good Hope* it is clear that the same fraud was deliberately committed in respect of these shipments. The Rice on board the *Good Hope* was common red Casilla Rice, valued in the English market at 8s. a cwt., the same being the value of the Rice on board the *Egeria*. Yet against both of these consignments the insolvent had drawn to an amount equal to 14*s.* 9*d.* a cwt. There appears also to have been a fraud committed with respect to the bags. These were stated in the invoices to be double gunny bags, but all on board the *Egeria* were found to be single, and in the *Good Hope* partly single and partly double. So he has sworn. Fraud being clearly proved, I now turn to the law of this Court applicable to this case, and what ought to be the order of the Court. This is not a Criminal Court, and I have no power to imprison the insolvent for his fraudulent conduct. This Court has only power to imprison for any offence specially mentioned in Section 50 of the Act—and those are offences against the Act, such as suppressing books, papers, or giving an undue preference to creditors in order to defeat the object of the Act; but for attempting to mislead the Court by false statements, I have no power to award punishment. Any offence against a creditor, such as fraud or the like, cannot be directly punished by the Court. In Section 51 all the offences against creditors are enumerated and among those are mentioned the case of an insolvent contracting any debt fraudulently or by means of breach of trust, false pretences, &c, and the sections declares that the Court may leave it open to any creditor so defrauded or deceived to imprison the insolvent for a period not exceeding two years, but granting to the insolvent his personal discharge and freedom from imprisonment at the suit of those creditors who have not been defrauded [illegible] the punishment [illegible] felt in the hands of the creditor who has been deceived should he think right to exercise the right. And in this case I shall leave it open to Kohn, Speyrer & Co. to imprison the insolvent for the period of eighteen months. I wish it to be understood that this Court has not the direct power to punish for such a fraud; that may be accomplished through the channel of the Criminal laws. The creditor should prosecute, and establish to the satisfaction of a Jury that the fraud was in fact committed; or he has an election, and the simple course before him of arresting the insolvent on the judgment for the debt for the period allowed by the Act, and sanctioned by the Court. But although the Court has not the direct means of personally punishing by imprisonment for the fraud, it has the power of witholding the great benefit of the Act sought for by the insolvent—viz., a discharge from his liabilities—a power which I shall certainly in this case exercise, not only on account of his fraudulent conduct, but because, he attempted to mislead the Court by false statements. I refuse to grant to the insolvent his final discharge, and will withold his certificate. He is unworthy of receiving a "free pass" into the mercantile community. By refusing him his certificate, he cannot trade again freed from his debts, or acquire any property until every rupee of debt is liquidated. Then, and not until then will he be free; and this freedom will be gained by his own act, and not by that of the Court, as I consider I should fail in my duty if I did not withhold from him the benefits of the Act.

With regard to Land & Co., the other opposing creditors, I may say that it is proved to my satisfaction that the insolvent was guilty of fraud in drawing against them after they had withdrawn their credit; and I am not satisfied with the insolvent's evidence as to what he termed the mistake in the quantities mentioned in the invoices. I leave him open to imprisonment at the instance of this creditors for the period of nine months.—*Indian Daily News August* 31.

GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE charm of unadorned eloquence is supposed to consist in clearness and accuracy. Mr. Cobden's clearness is beyond all praise, but it is remarkable that the most rhetorical orator in the House could not treat facts with more sublime contempt than the great representative of the Manchester School. On whatever subject he speaks, Mr. Cobden has a theory as sharp and precise as if it came straight from the brain of a Frenchman, and as uncompromising as though it were a universal law to which all the complications of public and private business had failed to show a single exception. When Mr. Cobden recently expounded his views of international duty, he chose to be utterly blind to the fact that there could be, under any circumstances, a higher principle than that of *laisser faire*. Promise nothing, suggest nothing, undertake nothing, abjure alike treaties and wars, and all, said Mr. Cobden, would go right. If any one replied that, as a matter of fact, non-interference sometimes allowed things to go very wrong, the old answer was ready—"So much the worse for the facts." It is precisely in the same spirit that Mr. Cobden has dealt with the really difficult question how far a Government is justified in trusting to commercial energy to supply its wants, and in what cases it is prudent for it to secure the excellence and abundance of its supplies by manufacturing on its own account. Mr. Cobden's answer to this question has the merit of being simple, and the defect of not being true. He tells us that in all cases, without exception, a Government will be better served by making known its wants, and going into the market to supply them, than by setting up any kind of workshop of its own. But is this true? Have both experiments been tried, and with what results? One might have expected that, in a speech of some hours duration by a man who prides himself on his business capacities, some sort of evidence would have been appealed to in support of so sweeping a proposition. But there is nothing of the kind in all that Mr. Cobden said. He quietly assumed his proposition to be beyond question, and occupied the House with an interesting and in many respects a true account of the way in which the various Government establishments had grown up. The facts brought forward in opposition to the theory proved beyond all dispute that Mr. Cobden's principle does not rise to the level of a universal truth, though they left open a wide and intricate question as to the extent to which Government manufactures ought to be carried. There is no special difficulty in laying down rules for determining this or any other controversy of the kind, but there is a vast amount of difficulty in saying, under each particular set of circumstances, whether the rules do or do not apply. By the common consent of almost every one except Mr. Cobden, it is agreed that, where Government is substantially the only purchaser of an article, it is generally more advantageous to manufacture than to purchase it; and that, where the commodity required is incapable of being satisfactorily tested in its finished state, it is essential that the last stages, at any rate, of the manufacture should be kept by the Government in its own hands. Where neither of these conditions exist, Mr. Cobden's rule of purchasing in the open market the greater part of what is required will ordinarily be found the most economical.

The reasons for the two great exceptions to his maxim are too obvious to be missed by any one who has not sold himself to a theory. One example is as good as a thousand, and we may take the case of the production of muskets, which Mr. Cobden seems to think especially favourable to his doctrine. He says that Birmingham, if left to itself without the rivalry of a State factory, would furnish a supply more certain, of better quality, and at a less cost than that which is drawn from Enfield. Mr. Cobden produced absolutely no facts in support of this assertion, while, on the other side, the strongest facts were adduced to show that commercial competition had proved a broken reed, and that the establishment of a Government factory was an absolute necessity. The only ghost of a fact bearing on this subject which is to be found in Mr. Cobden's speech is that, according to his private information, Birmingham gun-makers will contract to supply Enfield rifles at 50s. a piece. Perhaps they will when the rifles are not wanted, but the question is what they would do when a war caused a sudden demand. And there is an answer easily found. When the Russian war broke out we had no Enfield factory, and then the contract price was 65s., while the cost at Enfield is 37s. 4d. But the expense was the smallest part of the difficulty. Birmingham did not venture to contract for anything like the supply which was required, and, when it had contracted, it failed to deliver the arms until months after the stipulated time. Liege, America, St. Etienne, were ransacked to make up the tale of rifles, but all the industry of all the world was unable to give us what we wanted until after the emergency had passed away. And no one can blame the private manufacturers for such a result. The demand of the Government is, and ought to be, a fluctuating demand. No policy could be worse than to keep in store enormous quantities of arms which are likely to become obsolete before they are wanted; but if this is not done, somewhere or other there must exist the means of producing on occasion quantities far beyond the average demand. It does not pay manufacturers to construct their establishments on a scale so much beyond their ordinary requirements; and even the most exorbitant price in time of war would scarcely be a sufficient inducement to a private maker to embark, in time of peace in a concern on the scale of the Enfield factory. Not only were the Birmingham guns more costly and the supply less abundant, but their quality, though respectable, was never up to that of the Government rifle. There is a better proof of this than all the private information which Mr. Cobden can collect from the gunmakers. Many thousands of Volunteers have tested every kind of rifle with an eagerness and care measured by their ambition to excel, and they all know that none of the Government-pattern rifles made in England can compare with the beautiful weapons turned out at Enfield, except those produced by one London Company. Mr. Cobden's solitary argument against the Enfield factory was that the extreme cheapness of the work was apparent only, and ought to be corrected, in order to make a fair comparison with the trade, by adding a percentage for interest, depreciation, and the like. This is quite true; but Mr. Cobden knew that the figures were given from which he could calculate this percentage, and that if it were added, the productions of the Government works would still be incomparably cheaper than those of private makers. Nor is there anything surprising in this. If you are fortunate enough to get a first-rate superintendent, as is the case at Enfield, a Government factory for Government stores must be cheaper than any private establishment. There is a constant though not an absolutely uniform demand; there is an abundant supply of capital; and if the stimulus of private interest is wanting, the deduction for private profits is also absent. As a matter of fact, not only for cheapness and excellence, but for the power of rapid production, Enfield has altogether surpassed anything which the whole gun trade ever did or is ever likely to do. The same may be said of the laboratory at Woolwich, where the ammunition for the army and navy is made up. As in the case of the muskets, the private manufacturers say and with truth, that the nominal cost of Woolwich cartridges ought, for purposes of comparison, to be increased by interest on capital, and similar charges; but they do not and cannot say that the allowance would make up the difference of more than 50 per cent., between their charges and those at which the Government cartridges can be sold.

These are special examples, but they are enough to show the fallacy of the principle which Mr. Cobden assumes. Nothing but experience can determine in any particular case whether it is desirable to set up a public factory, or safe to rely upon the trade. But the truth is that, in almost all the special branches of manufacture to which Mr. Cobden referred, the so-called appeal to the commercial principle means no more than this. Two or three manufactures are exclusively employed by the Government, and are for the purposes of this particular demand, nothing whatever but Government officers, paid by large profits instead of by a moderate salary. It was so with the Low Moor and Gospel Oak works, which in the old times supplied almost all the ordnance for the army and navy, and it could not be otherwise. It is a farce to talk of competition when the only buyer is the Government, and the only sellers a few large capitalists who are on very good terms with one another. There is no real competition among those manufacturers who are on the Government list; and though, as in the case of steam-engines, very excellent work is done on this system, there is no reason to suppose that it is particularly economical, and no justification for describing it as an appeal to the open market. Steam-engines, however, are unlike muskets and cannon, in very general demand, and no difficulty is ever likely to occur for want of the power of rapid production; but whatever may be said of the clothing establishment at Pimlico, and perhaps of some other branches of Government manufacture, it is impossible to escape the necessity of keeping up large establishments for the supply of military stores, for which the Government is the only large customer. Mr. Cobden, indeed, answered himself when he said that the Government began to manufacture because they did not know how to buy. Even private firms, as Mr. Cobden no doubt rightly says, find that the art of buying well is one which requires a great amount of special talent. It is much more difficult for Government than for any one else to buy to advantage, and in spite of the official harshness and sharp practice with which contractors are often treated, there is no doubt that the Government, as a rule, pays more for what it buys than other purchaser. As a rule either the Government cheats the contractor, or the contractor cheats the Government. Whenever the difficulty of buying to advantage is greater than that of manufacturing, Mr. Cobden's theory breaks down; and he has neither proved, nor attempted to prove, that this is not the case in the great majority of the establishments which he condemned. The method of settling matters of detail by sweeping assertions is seldom successful, and Mr. Cobden would do more good by closely scrutinizing the examples of mismanagement, which are frequent enough, than by laying down broad propositions to which no one with his eyes open can assent.

THE CONFEDERATES IN MARYLAND.

(From a New York Letter.)

"PERSONS who observed the conduct of the rebel soldiers while they were in the vicinity of this city," writes the correspondent of a zealous Union paper in New York, "are unanimous in the opinion that they were excellently disciplined, and obeyed the orders of their officers in every respect with wonderful alacrity." They seem to have plundered the loyalists and the sympathisers with their own cause with equal and rigid impartiality; and these latter gentry seemed to have regarded their devalisation in a very resigned spirit. The sad work done at Silver Spring, ruthless as it was, did not lack a kind of rude courtesy in its performance. The notes and observations pencilled on the bronze urns and pedestals in Mr. Montgomery Blair's garden are worthy of preservation among the *graffiti* of the war. Here is one:—

Miss B. B.—The rebels (Confederates) have as far as possible protected your home from destruction. The United States generals would not have treated you thus if you had been a rebel, as you call us. May you see from this treatment that we are willing to wage war in a civilised manner. You have lost the likeness of some one of your pretty lady friends; it is in safe hands; it was preserved from ill-treatment by a gentlemanly Southerner.—Yours respectfully,

Va. M. J. ALEX.

Newburn, Pulaski County.

The American is nothing if not gallant. This war-waif might almost pass muster as a "personal" in the *Herald*. Another is even more chivalric:—I pluck several leaves from your heliotrope and geranium. May I have them, with the emblem, Miss B. B.? A cousin of yours, Adjutant Clare, of ——, is sitting in your porch, talking of your family. Excuse me for writing on your lawn ornaments, for it is here that you will be most likely to see your signature." There is obviously no outrage intended in this scribbling. It seems to me much nearer a kindly yearning to make friends. A thousand thousand pities is it that these honest folks can't shake hands and agree to forget their differences. They would be billing and cooing in the hotel corridors before another year was over. Would they? Alas! the South cry, "Never." The cliffs have been rent asunder, and the sea of blood that flows between is never, they declare, to be dried up. The cruellest outrage wreaked by the Confederates in Maryland is said to have been in a house occupied by two newspaper correspondents. The "Johnny Rebs" refrained from burning the house, but they decamped with one correspondent's best suit of clothes, and finding a pair of gamecocks belonging to his companion, they deliberately boiled and ate them. The merciless wretches. To kill a gamecock here is as unpardonable an offence as to kill a fox in England.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

(From the Times Special Correspondent.)

RICHMOND, JUNE 20.

THE "situation" is greatly changed since my letter of the 14th inst. Upon that day General Grant, having torn up the railroad which communicates with his base at White House, and which is known in Richmond as the "York River Railroad," proceeded to transfer his whole army by night down to the James River, at a point lower down than Malvern Hill—M'Clellan's harbour of refuse,—and began at once to throw men across to the south side. Upon the 15th a dash was made upon General Beauregard's lines outside Petersburg, which alarmed him so much for the safety of the city as to induce him to summon to Petersburg all his troops which had previously hemmed in, and confined Butler's forces to the angle at the confluence of the Appomattox and James. For a few hours there was a large interval or *hiatus* between the force of General Lee lying on both sides the James River at Drewry's Bluff and the force of General Beauregard at Petersburg. Advantange was taken of this opportunity by the Federals, and the lines of intrenchment evacuated by Beauregard's men were occupied by the enemy before Lee's men had come up. Upon the 16th the divisions of Pickett and Field (both belonging to Longstreet's corps, which is commanded in his absence by General Anderson) advanced to regain the lost ground. I was present as the two hostile lines drew near to each other, and found myself electrified at perceiving what a visible accession of enthusiasm there is in the demeanour and bearing of the Confederate troops since last I saw them. It was positively ludicrous to witness the efforts of the Confederate officers to keep their men back, and in compliance with General Lee's orders to prevent their rushing at the breastworks in front of them. Without awaiting any regular assault, which, in the impatience of the "rebels" could not have been much longer delayed, the Federals beat a hasty retreat, and fell back into Butler's original works. It is rarely that General Lee thinks proper to select for special praise any portion of his army, but the following despatch is an evidence of his appreciation of the incident which I have related:—

"Clay's House, June 17.

"General,—I take great pleasure in presenting to you my congratulations upon the conduct of the men of your corps. I believe they will carry anything they are put against.

"We tried very hard to stop Pickett's men from capturing the breastworks of the enemy, but could not do it. I hope his loss has been small.—I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE.

"To Lieutenant-General R. H. Anderson, commanding Longstreet's corps."

It will be obvious that this despatch, or, as I should more properly phrase it, friendly note, was never intended for publication, but it will give more insight into the state of the Southern army at this moment than columns of description.

Upon the night of the 17th the attack upon Petersburg, which had commenced upon the 15th, was resumed with great vigour by General Grant in person. It is a repetition of the same old story over and over again; a tale of heavy assaults made by densely crowded masses of assailants dashing against a line of breastworks, sometimes feebly, sometimes strongly manned, but in all cases recoiling after submitting to fearful slaughter. Judging from what I have seen of the fighting of the last few days, it seems to me difficult to estimate the minimum of men that Richmond, with its girdle of tremendous earthworks, would require to protect it. It seems certainly not too much to say that any single corps of the Confederate army would be amply sufficient to hold the works at Richmond against any conceivable force that the Federals could send. Such, it would appear, is the opinion of General Lee, for within the last week he has sent away nearly one-third of his entire army, under General Early, in the direction of Lynchburg. It is difficult to walk about these streets and to realize that you are in a besieged city, with an army of 100,000 foes, within at this moment 20, and at an earlier moment 10, miles of the Confederate flag, which floats proudly from that capital which Mr. Jefferson hoped would serve to introduce into Virginia "a taste for architecture in the classic style of antiquity." It is not easy to recognize in the stuccoed and pigeon-holed building which now towers above me an imitation of one of the most perfect models in existence, the Maison Carree at Nismes.

It is possible that I am mistaken, but it seems to me that all occasion for apprehension in regard to Grant's assaults upon either Richmond or Petersburg is already entirely at an end. It may be that, with his ample resources of water carriage, the Federal General may harass General Lee by quickly transferring the Northern troops from one side of the river to the other; but it must be remembered that General Lee is acting and moving always on the inner circle, and he is probably better found in pontoon bridges at this moment than his enemy imagines. The interests in General Grant, so far as Richmond is concerned, is already passing away, although I am far from saying that he may not give General Lee a great deal of trouble yet. For the moment more interest attaches to the war operations in other portions of Virginia.

It is known to your readers that the Federal General Hunter, after capturing Staunton and sending raiding parties to burn the military institution at Lexington and insult Stonewall Jackson's grave, advanced with his main force in the direction of Lynchburg. It is singular that in all military operations which have for three years been conducted in Virginia by Federal Generals, I can recall no instances of celerity and vigour of action except those exhibited in May by General Grant. It is easy to see that Hunter, by rapid marches, might have taken Lynchburg, and possibly marched to Danville; but such has been the snail-like torpidity of his movements that he allowed Breckinridge to throw several thousand men into Lynchburg from Charlottesville, and Early to advance thither with one whole corps from Lee's army. It will be believed that when, upon the evening of the 17th, Hunter made a feeble attack upon the earthworks around Lynchburg he was astonished at the vigour with which his men were repulsed. His force is estimated at 18,000 men; the joint forces of Breckinridge and Early amount to very much more. Hunter is said to be now in full retreat; but it is doubtful whether, if vigorousty pursued by the Confederate cavalry, he will be able to extricate so large an army from the bowels of Virginia into which he has plunged. Be this as it may, it is certain that Grant will get very small aid and comfort, as he fumes and frets before Petersburg, out of the co-operation of Hunter.

But a worse catastrophe than has up to this time overtaken Hunter has cut short the career of another General, in whom Grant is said to repose great trust and from whom a diversion was confidently expected. Simultaneously with the transference of his own army from the northern bank of the Chickahominy to the southern bank of the James, Grant sent forth General Sheridan at the head of what was deemed an irresistible cavalry force to cross between the Rappahannock and Richmond, and pass near Charlottesville, in the direction of Lynchburg. It was imagined that the Southern cavalry was so reduced in numbers and so poor in equipments as to be likely to oppose but feeble resistance to the finely-appointed squadrons of General Sheridan; but it appears that Grant reckoned without his host. At Trevillian's depot, upon the Virginia Central Railroad, the combined forces of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton encountered the Federal raiders, and it appears that, considering the small amount of men engaged, few more complete victories have been gained in this war than the one which is now put to the credit of the two successors to General Stuart. Sheridan is said to be on the northern bank of the Pamunkey, greatly shattered, and unable to cross in the face of the victorious Confederates upon the southern bank. No relief or assistance can be looked for by General Grant from this quarter. What will he do next?

It is my belief that the prospects of the Confederates are at this moment far more in jeopardy in the neighbourhood of Atlanta than in any other quarter. It is scarcely probable that the interval before the 4th of July can pass without witnessing a great battle between Sherman and Johnston. But it is certain there will very shortly be Confederate troops in abundance, set free by the quadruple failure of Grant, Butler, Hunter, and Sheridan, who will, before the summer has passed, exercise a very powerful influence over the fortunes of the Western campaign, and give a bias to the future destinies of the State of Tennessee for all coming time.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8TH.

McMaster, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Hussars, to join, from Mhow.
Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel S., 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Greene, Assistant Surgeon H. R., Staff R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Alston, Lieutenant G. P., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Greene, Assistant Surgeon H. R., Staff R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Player, Lieutenant F. A. H., 6th Dragoons, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Captain H. S., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
James, Assistant Surgeon R. W., 1st Grenadier N. I., to join, to Aden.
Kelso, Lieutenant J. A., Royal Artillery, on sick, leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1864.

The following Extract (paragraph 2) from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 80, dated 23rd July last, is published:—

Paragraph 2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified viz:—
Colonel A. R. Manson, Colonel J. Liddell, C.B., Major W. F. Gordon, and Major C. Buckle, six months.
Major J. B. Dunsterville, two months.
Captain J. H. White, three months.
Captain T. S. Warden, two months
Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, three months.
Lieutenants H. M. Fullerton, G. Bramwell, Sir J. Louis, Bt., D. C. Bell, and J. A. H. Arbuthnot, six months.
Lieutenant F. W. Jones, four months.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1864.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Depariment are made:—

Sub-Conductor, Acting Conductor James Bingham, to be Conductor in room of Conducto T. Butler, pensioned.

Store and Park Sergeant Acting Sub-Conductor William McDonald, to be Sub-Conductor.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1864.

Lieutenant D. C. Pedder, General List, Assistant Superintendent Gujerat Revenue Survey, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

Captain R. B. Moore, Cadre H. M.'s 3rd Regt. L. C., Commandant 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, is permitted to proceed to Egypt and Syria, with leave of absence for two years on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty-six years' Service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Major Alfred William Lucas, 1st September 1864.

Major W. D. Dickson, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch.

Captain Shott, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is appointed to act as Paymaster of Pensioners, Bombay, during the absence of Major Annesley.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers are entitled to the higher scale of pay from 29th February 1864:—Lieutenant Colonel J. Jones, vice Bell, promoted. Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, vice Bonus, promoted.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Macgowan, 30th August 1864.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1864.

Lieut. J. McK. Hartigan, of H. M.'s 5th Regiment Native Light Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, without pay, under the New Furlough Regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 7th Sept.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Captain F. G. Stapleton, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, from 22nd August to 30th September, in extension to remain at Simla on private affairs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. W. B. Mulock, Acting 3rd Class Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Surat District.

Mr. W. Hart, Revenue and Police Commissioner, S. D., is allowed preparatory leave for six days from the 22nd instant inclusive, in addition to the six months' leave granted to him under date the 8th August 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Hopkins is appointed Acting Civil Surgeon at Hyderabad in Sind, vice Assistant Surgeon Riddell.

Assistant Surgeon Blanc has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Aden from the date of his assuming charge of the appointment.

Lieut. P. Phelps, R. E., Acting Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, and Mr. C. S. Fabey, 1st Class Assistant Engineer, have respectively passed an examination in the Sindee Language.

Captain R. T. Dundas, of the P. and O. Company's service, is appointed a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. Foreman, proceeded to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
8	Canova	Brown	Liverpool June 7.
	Euphrates (s)	Day	Bussora Aug. 26.
	Telegraph (s)	Lemon	Bhownuggur Sept. 6
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Sept. 7.
	Nada (s)	Colburn	Calcutta Aug. 24.
	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Calcutta Aug. 15.
	Anna	——	Liverpool May 13.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
8	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat.
	Shaw Allum	Nacoda	Cochin & Calcutta.
	Shaw Allum (No. 2)	Nacoda	Cochin & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Euphrates*, from Bussorah.—Mr. Malcolm; and Mr. Edmonds.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Bhownuggur.—Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Malvery.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, H. W. King, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Sailor Prince*, W. Cawsey, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Sir Jamsetjee Family*, J. H. Wilson, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Nadershaw*, for Aden and Zanzibar.
Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Steamer *Telegraph*, for Damaun, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1864.

London.

Leonidas—500 packages linseed, 250 cwt., Ralli Brothers.
Magnolia—84 bags coffee, 104 cwt.; 100 bags surseseed, 150 cwt., Damoder Canjee.

Liverpool.

Assaye—64 bales cotton, 224 cwt., Goculdass Terpall; 60 bales wool, 150 cwt., Mooljee Jeatsy; 100 bales jute, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 22 bales goat hair, 72 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.
Arran—8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Kessoo Woga; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt.; 2 bales wool, 6 cwt., W. Cassinath.
Anna Dorothea—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Velljee Narronjee; 60 bales cotton, 180 cwt., Mooljee Hirjee.
Caroline—31 bales wool, 93 cwt., Veeraveckchund Ghuvarechund.
City of Foochow—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., James W. Wright & Co.
Coronet—70 bales wool, 210 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 49 bales cotton, 171½ cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 190 bales cotton, 665 cwt., Dwarkadass Vasunjee & Co.
Contest—39 bags surseseed, 58½ cwt.; 22 bags linseed, 33 cwt., Khatesy Veerdhur; 113 bundles mustardseed, 169¼ cwt.; 33 bundles matheeseed, 49½ cwt., Vussoo Arrat.
Euretta—50 bales cotton, 150 cwt., Gowa Megjee.
Lancastrian—200 bales wool, 600 cwt., Moteechund Sewjee; 150 bales wool, 450 cwt. Cursonjee Canjee; 15 bales wool, 45 cwt., Lyon Brothers & Co.
Remington—44 bales cotton, 154 cwt., Hurgovundass Nathoo.
South Carolina—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Veedha Mudon; 78 bales cotton, 273 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.

Havre.

Indus—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 50 cases c hundroose, 78 cwt. 2 qr. 13 lbs., Cooverjee Mowjee.

Marseilles.

Steamer *Carnatic*—2 cases samples of cotton and ring and old shoe, F. D. Parker.

Southampton.

Steamer *Carnatic*—1 case Bombay and Kurrachee works, J. Leishman; 14 cases sundries, F. D. Parker.

Malta.

Steamer *Carnatic*—1 case Bombay works, F. D. Parker.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Benares*—11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Steamer *John Bright*—9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 457 packages bhaaboie, 359 cwt. 1 qr. 9 lbs., Bulloo Vully Khanmomud.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SPECULATION is still very active in all the new Bank Shares. In Indian Peninsulas we note a further advance yesterday of 3½ per cent., in Alliance Shares of 4 per cent., and in City, Presidency, and Joint Stock of 1 to 2 per cent. China Bank Shares rose 5 per cent., the closing rate being 34½; and Financials improved 3 per cent. There was also some business doing in Royals and Bank of Indias at an advance of about 4 per cent. Asiatics rose to 191, and Bombay Banks to 240.

The Bombay Reclamation Company's Shares continue to be the favourite stock in the market. About 50 Shares were sold yesterday at from Rs. 23,500 to Rs. 24,000 premium, and numerous time-bargains for delivery next July at from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 above the rates for cash transactions cause the rise to be well maintained.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	25 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......	191 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	17,000 per sh.
Bank of India	250	......	60 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	240 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	16 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	10½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	16½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	18 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	90 per cent. pm. [illegible]
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25	......	[illegible]
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	155 with div. (nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	14 per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	5 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50	......	15½ per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	56 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	150	......	22 to 25½ per cent. (pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	170 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200	......	64 per cent. pm.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 23,750 to 24,000 (pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	Rs. 67,000 per share. pm.
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 15,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. (discount.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 6 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Maneckjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700. (nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 825 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,500	......	Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company	2,500	......	Par. Nominal.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	500	......	Par.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. (nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ... 98
Loan 1835-36 }
Loan 1842-43 } 93
Loan 1854-55 }
New Five per Cent. Loan ... 102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan ... 110¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes ... " 10-6
Spanish Dollars ... " 210
Carolus ... " 290
Mexican Dollars ... " 230
German Crowns ... " 214½
Five-Franc Pieces ... " 222
Bar Silver ... " 106-2
Gold Leaf ... " 16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 7th September 1864.

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy
New Broach and Surat (ready.) ... Rs. 620 to 630
New Dhollera, (ready.) ... " 630 to 635
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ... " 640
New Oomravuttee ... " 605 to 606
New Dharwar Sawgined ... " 700 to 710
New Barsee and Nuggur ... " 540 to 545
New Veeraval ... " 530 to 545
New Khandeish ... " 570 to 575
New Poratchee ... " 535 to 540
New Accote ... " 630 to 630
New Mangalore ... " 525
New Hingunghaut ... " 650 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 15,130 to 15,140
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black ... " 29 to 32.
and White ... 36 to 38.
Niger ... 27 to 28. Nominal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'était belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne fut laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,
Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,
Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,
Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,
Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—
Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.
Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.
Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.
Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.
All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £40	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 26th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FAZERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.
Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 5th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000). *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do	2s. 0½d.	"
Sight	2s.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-64 cts.	"
3 do do	2-59	"
Sight	2-52	"

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 6 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. T. E. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta.)
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange—

6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0¼d.
Demand	2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per anm.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank ... 5 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.
The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.
The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" On Demand	2s.	do.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 6 per cent per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.
Hours of business from 10 to 5
Saturdays ... 10 to 1
Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " 5 "
Do. 12 " 6 "
For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge. The Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, Esq
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Deposits.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Demand	2s. 0½d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent per annum.
6 " " 5 "
12 " " 8 "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay Sept, 7th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do	2s. 0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
CHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEDOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

EXCHANGE.
Arrangements will be made to grant drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong and Shanghai, where it is the intention of opening Branches in due course.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.
Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.
At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.
Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s. 0¾d.	"
"	3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
"	2 "	2s. 0½d.	"
"	1 "	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	on Demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s. 0d.	"

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 6 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
धी बॅबे ट्रेडींग यंड ब्यांकींग आसोसीयेशन लीमीटेड.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KASSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
GLASGOW.
A. A. Fergusson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Rauken, Esq.
UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.
MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.
A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.
Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught,* in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
Sole Agents for Pateck, Benoit, Courvoisier Frères } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.
Gold Prize Medals have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.
A jolly (the largest and newest stock in Bombay) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced Watches with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.
A nice stock of Sundry Goods—
Pipes.
Optics.
Toys.
Walking Sticks.
Chinese Ivory and Tortoise Shell Ware } Of most handsome workmanship.
Chinese Laquered Ware.
Chinese Porcelain Tea and Coffee Sets.
Perfumery, &c
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.
N. B.—Orders for Outstations punctually attended to if accompanied by a remittance or reference in Bombay.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

BATHS. BATHS. BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain "	½ Abernethey.
Coffee "	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

☞ **THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.** ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, nor any mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy (*because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence*), can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.
(From the New York Tribune.)
The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious,* and *surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)
The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting Physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)
The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.
N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.
WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.
This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.
Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.
I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.
Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.
Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * * Sworn to before me, this 16th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.
The medicines are—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	price	3	6	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	"	2	4	"
Pile Remedy	"	2	4	"
Dysentery Syrup	"	1	2	"
Children's Panacea	"	1	2	"
Fever and Ague Remedy	"	1	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	"	0	9	"
Eye Lotion	"	0	9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment	"	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters	"	0	9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm	"	6	0	per bott.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.
N. B.—These Medicines, owing to their low price, are sold for Cash only.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. Kidston.* Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to
ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 8 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to
DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—60 Cases (10 Sticks per lb.) fresh American TOBACCO, now daily expected per Ship *Clyde,* from Liverpool.
The attention of buyers is called to the above lot of Tobacco, which has been selected expressly for this market.
HAJEE ESAW HOOKRA & Co., Bombay.

THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookedale Company shortly expected; also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.
Just landed ex *City of Foochow,* a few Patent Cooking Stores.
Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.
27th August 1864.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
	Hare	Poachers	
	Rabbit	Venison	
	Mock Turtle	Oysters	
	Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
	Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
	Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
	Salmon	Mutton Broth	
	Hotch Potch		
	Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
	Veal	Partridge	
	Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Referee.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... Messrs. DENT & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits: the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	2
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

FOR SALE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.
Also, a very powerful Binocular Race Glass, by Ross, with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.
25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION BUST OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The above beautiful work of art is now to hand. Subscribers will oblige by stating the manner in which they wish their models forwarded. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(Now in the Press.)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By DR. BIRDWOOD. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—NEW MAP OF ASIA, including China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, &c., &c., constructed by ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. Size, 65 inches by 58; scale, 110 miles to an inch.

Full coloured and mounted, to fold in a substantial and beautifully finished Morocco Case	Rs. 45
On Roller, varnished, adapted to Office use	50
In Folding Case, the Map in four parts, North Division, South, East, and West Divisions, especially suitable for Travellers and Voyagers	45

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.
Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.
This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.
Price, fully colored and mounted, in case, Rs. 45; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.
NEW MAP OF INDIA.—Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch
On rollers varnished, for office use, Rs. 25.
In a neat case divided into 2 parts, North and South, for the convenience of travellers—Rs. 22.
The delineation of the Geography set forth in the above three Maps is upon the largest scale ever published. Important additions are made, derived from recent and authentic sources, all carefully tested and compared by the eminent constructor Alexander K. Johnstone, who may be fairly quoted as the highest geographical authority in existence.
☞ Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impression that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia. HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
In-door Games for the rains, just received per *Gertrude.*
Chessmen, English pattern, per set, Rs. 6, 8, 11, 13-8.
Do. Edinburgh pattern, do. Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 15.
Do. Genuine Stanton's in Mahogany case with lock and key, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 to 35.
In statu quo Chess Board, an ingenious arrangement by which the men may be fixed in position, the board folded and put away till the game be resumed. Price with case, Rs. 25 to 35.
B. C. D. Chess Board, combining chess, backgammon, drafts and board in roll case, Rs. 9.
Doyle & Co.'s Chess, Drafts & Board for the people, in case, 3 sizes. Rs. 1-8, 2, 3.
Chess Boards, flat leather with red and white, or black and white squares. Rs. 3-8, 5-8, 10.
Backgammon Tables and Men. Rs. 6-8, 10.
German Tactics: an amusing game for 2 persons, played with glass balls on a mahogany board; it is a game of skill and capable of much variation. Rs. 7.
Amusements in Colour, a nice game for a child, thoroughly amusing, at the same time bringing into cultivation the organs of form, combination, and design. Rs. 3.
Rotary Gammon, a capital game for 4 players combining chance with skill; easily acquired and highly interesting. Rs. 16.
The Arena, a new game of tact for any number of players, combining chance with skill without the use of dice. Rs. 12-8.
The Whitworth Gun: this amusing game is played with a model of the Whitworth Gun, which by a simple and ingenious application of the pneumatics is made to project arrows to a considerable distance, a target accompanies it, the whole fitting into a neat box. Rs. 12-8.
Pope Joan Board. Rs. 7.
Dominoes Double, Nines. Rs. 9.
The same, Double Six. Rs. 8.
Playing Cards, best Moguls and Club Cards, per Pack Rs. 1-8, 1-12 and 2.
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle, one of the best round games ever introduced: it is played on a mahogany board on which are twelve fortified castles, twelve balls are placed in the centre of the board and by the action of a top spun by the players in turn are thrown in every direction about the board causing some or all of the castles to be overthrown. Price Rs. 15.
Parlour Croquet; this fashionable [illegible] played upon large baize covered mahogany tray by rules similar to those of the well known out-door game of Croquet. Rs. 40.
The Rifle Game. This is played upon an inclined bagatelle table, the balls being thrown by means of a spring: it is a good game for a party. Rs. 45.
Also, Croquet, Single-sticks, Boxing-gloves, Jacks Alive, Cricket Gear, &c.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVING been appointed Agents for Alexander Henry's Patent Fire Arms, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their first consignment, including amongst others—
A Plain Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1120, in case, with fittings complete, and extra apparatus. Rs. 325.
A best Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1061, with Pistol and Stock, vernier back sight and front wind guage sight and apparatus complete. Rs. 480.
A plain Military pattern Patent Rifle, No. 1153, with scroll guard and front wind sight and apparatus, complete. Rs. 330.
Two best Double Action Revolver Pistols, in cases, with apparatus complete. Each Rs. 130.
A best Double Rifle, No. 325, 36 guage 2 grooves, with pair of shot barrels fitting the same stock, bayonet, slings and case with apparatus and extra leather cover. Rs. 950.
A best Double Rifle, No. 864, 17 guage 28 inch barrels, in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather case. Rs. 700.
A best Double Breech Loading Rifle, No. 1064, 25 guage 28 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 700.
A best Double Rifle, No. 1129, 25 guage 30 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 700.
A best Double Gun, No. 950, 13 guage 30 inch barrels in case, with fittings complete, and outside leather cover. Rs. 620.
A best Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 956, with Newton's back and front sights in best case with fittings and extra apparatus and outside leather cover. Rs. 520.
A best Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 977, with vernier back sight, and best front wind sight, in case, with fittings and extra apparatus. Rs. 510.
A Single Patent Rifle Sporting pattern, No. 859, with complete apparatus. Rs. 350.
A Single Patent Rifle No. 366, 32 guage with extra Patent small bore barrel fitted to the same stock for match shooting with flanged back sight and front wind sight, with very complete set of apparatus. Rs. 420.
A Double Sporting Rifle, No. 367, with case and apparatus complete. Rs. 690.
A stock of Ammunition for the above, also on hand.
26th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BENARES."

Principle Course of Military Surveying, including the Principles of Topographical Drawing by Captain Leady	18	12
What led to the Discovery of the source of the Nile, by J. H. Speke	10	8
Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1862-3. By F. Galton	12	0
British and Garden Botany; consisting of descriptions of the Flowering-Plants, Ferns, and Trees, indigenous to Great Britain, by L. H. Grindon	9	0
Organic Philosophy; or, Man's true place in Nature. vol. 1. By H. Doherty	7	8
Invasion of Denmark in 1864. 2 vols. by a Gallenga	15	12
Athestone Priory. 2 vols., by L. M. Comyn	15	12
The Indian Army and Civil Service List. July 1864	4	8
Prayers for Social and Family Worship	4	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering, by W. J. M. Rankine	12	0
Dictionary of Daily Wants	5	12
On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by F. Churchill	8	
Barchester Towers, by A. Trollope	3	12
The Warden	2	12
Temple Bar, vol. 11	4	4
The Desk Book of English Synonyms, by J. Sherer	2	12
The Provisions of Lady Evelyn, by the author of "Emelia Wyndham"	1	8
On the Laws and Practice of Horse Racing, by Captain Rous	2	12
Ninth Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, together with Appendices	2	0
Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Revenues and Management of certain Colleges and Schools	3	0
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings	1	8
Skittles—a Biography of a Fascinating Woman	1	8
Anonyma: or, Fair but Frail	1	8
"Left her Home:" a tale of Female Life and Adventure	1	8
Kate Hamilton: an Autobiography of a Gay Life and a "Love" Career	1	8
Leah, The Jewish Maiden	1	8
Weale's Land and Engineering Surveying	1	8
" Constructing and Repairing Common Road	1	2
" Manufacture of Brick and Tiles	1	8
Line upon Line, 2 vols	3	12
Peep of Day	1	8
Robin's Cavalry Catechism, New Edn	3	12
Punch's Almanac for 1864	0	4
Smith's Handy Books on Law of Banking, Master and Servants Private Trading and Partnership, Bankruptcy, Public Meetings, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife, each	0	12

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Ointment.—Throat Affections.—All the varieties of these distressing complaints may be readily and effectively treated by rubbing this Ointment twice a day upon the neck and chest, and supporting the strength by suitable nourishment. By this simple means, diptheria, ulcerated and relaxed throat, irritation of the windpipe, quinsey, and all glandular enlargements will have their progress arrested, and the destruction they have caused repaired. Holloway's Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external throat ailments, and may be safely and effectively employed in every case, without regard to season, sex, age or constitution. It is unparalleled for its ready cures of spasmodic coughs, hoarseness, and all disagreeable discharges from the nose.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, No. XLV., FOR JULY.—Contents:—The [illegible]satire.—Glimpses of Home, No. 5.—Strange Fates.—A Box at the Acropolis.—The 93rd Highlanders.—A "Kirkee Field-Day" with Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B.—Snarls by a Snarler: On Soldiers' Wives.—Colonies and Colonization concluded.—Sister Annis, Chaps. V., VI., and VII.—My Friend's Secret, Chaps. I. to IV.—Bombay in 1864. The Bombay Board of Censors; Minutes of Meeting in June.—Fair-weather Friendship.—Home Politics for May.—Indian Retrospect for June.—Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Bombay for June.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 16. Price of a single number, Rs. 1½.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following having just been published, can be had at the above establishment:—
SELECTIONS FROM "CALCUTTA GAZETTES" OF THE YEARS 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO. By W. S. SETON KARR, C.S, President of the Record Commission. Price, with Map, Rs. per Copy.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
Now Ready. Price one Rupee.
THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO THE TRADE.
TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26	per dozen.
" " " Pints	" 14	"
Old Pale Cognac	" 2[illegible]	"
Fine very old Do.	" 36	"
Sauterne	" 2[illegible]	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.
10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—		
Black Seal ... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 30
Red ... Pale Dry	"	" 30
Bronze do. / White do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old	"	" 42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	" 25
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 13
Red Seal ... Quarts	"	" 24
[illegible] ... Pints		
CLARET—		
Chateaux Margeaux	"	" 54
Do. Leoville	"	" 28
St. Julien	"	" 22
Medoc	"	" 15
Do. ... Pints	"	" 9
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality, Grisier's	"	" 43
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	"	" 45
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	"	" 41
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 21
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ... Quarts	"	" 44
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 20
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still " Moselle } By Deinhard and Jordan }	"	" 69
HOCK / MOSELLE } ... Pints	"	" 20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE ... Quarts	"	" 21
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 12
CURACOA	"	" 42
MARASCHINO	"	" 32
CHERRY BRANDY ... Pints	"	" 28
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		
RUM ... Fine old Jamaica	"	" 30
GIN—OLD TOM ... S. Booth & Co.	"	" 21
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	"	" 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	"	" 21
ORANGE		
BITTERS ... in Stopped Bottles Quarts	"	" 15
Do. Do. Do. ... Pints	"	" 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ... Pints	"	" 14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ... Pints	"	" 11
Do. Cordial Do. ... Quarts	"	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guinness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SALES. BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF BENGAL RICE.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 P.M., at Khand Bazar near Musjid Bunder, in the Godown, and by order of Commoo Yacoob Sons & Co., and on account and risk of the undermentioned first purchasers—

Passoo Mussea	500	Bags Catcha Rice.
Dossa Nursey	500	"
Womberzey Gocuidass	1500	" " "
Welljee Ramjee	1000	" " "

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 9th September 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Long Cloths, T. Cloths, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(Just Landed.)
Few Sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, (plated on German Silver).
Two Cases of Fresh Quinine 1 oz. Bottles.
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th September 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
1,000 Pieces Grey Jacconets.
1,500 " " Madapollams.
700 " " T. Cloth.
800 " " Shirtings.
A few Bales Twist.

SALE OF COCHINIAL.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters—
P M 1/10—10 Casks Cochinial, damaged, landed ex *Gertrude.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
(The property of a Gentleman not now requiring.)
A very powerful and fast Australian Shigram or Buggy Horse, perfectly sound. Price Rs. 350. Can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Sons' Stables, near Baboola Tank.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
An airy and commodious newly-built Bungalow, situate in the Neutral Lines at Poona, with a well stocked flower Garden, commanding an excellent view of Parbuttee and the Western Hills, a measuring about 9000 square yards, is now in occupation for Rupees 1000 for 5 months from June to October. For further particulars and inspection of Plans apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 9th September, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM CHARMAN, Managing Proprietor, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, &Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHARAOH & Co.